The New-York Times.

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THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

MIDNIGHT ORGIES OF THE REBELS.

Obnoxious Persons Hung in Effigy.

VIGILANT WATCHFULNESS OF THE POLICE.

Reception at Quarantine of the First Military Detachment.

The monotony at Quarantine was suddenly disturbed on Thursday night about 9 o'clock, by the appearance of a large mob in the streets of Tompkinsville, headed by a fife and drum. They marched down the main street, and halted opposite Burns' Hotel. The crowd carried with them the effigies of several obnoxious persons, which were labeled to represent Dr. JACOB LAFARGE, Ex-Assemblyman JOHN F. RAYMOND, Mrs. UHL, the proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, the editor of the New-York TIMES, and ERASTUS BROOKS. The whole party entered Burns' Hotel, and indulged themselves in long potations of lager, let off their superfluous gas, and made night hideous by their anti-rent war-whoops, cheers, and other unseemly demonstrations. They then set fire to the imaginary lady proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, by way of affording the necessary illumination, and again formed in line.

Supposing that an attack was contemplated, the Police was summoned to quarters. Forty men, who had but just before arrived upon the ground, were drawn up at the Quarantine gate, with their howitzer, under Sergeant WATERBURY. Twenty men under Sergeant LUSK were ordered to occupy the defile leading towards the west wall, which commands the picket fence, and twenty-seven more men under command of Sergeant PRESTON, took their station at the northwest wall of the inclosure. There were in the hands of this force, ninety of the volcanic repeating rifles, containing an aggregate of about 1,000 shots, all of which could be discharged in the space of two minutes. The Harbor Police, all armed with pistols, also fell into line to coöperate with the land force.

Some Roman candles which were fired off by boys in the procession attracted the notice of the officer in command of the *Sabine*, who, also hearing the drums beating, and the shouts and discharge of fire-arms on shore, supposed there was an attack about to be made.

The fireworks being mistaken for a previously arranged signal between the shore and the frigate, the Commander of the *Sabine* immediately answered by sending up a rocket, and then dispatched two boat-loads of armed marines, under command of First-Lieutenant WOODHULL, who promptly landed at the Quarantine Dock.

The two boats' crews consisted of thirty seamen and twelve marines each, all armed with cutlasses and United States muskets. In twenty minutes from the time the order was given on board the frigate, the boats were manned and came sweeping up to the Quarantine Dock with true man-of-war speed. Lieut. WOODHULL immediately landed his force, and ascertained the cause of the strange proceedings. Though very much gratified with the prompt movement on the part of the officers of the frigate, they were informed by the commander of the Police that the demonstration outside the walls was not a hostile one, but merely a childish exhibition intended to furnish pastime for the villagers.

That they may not be surprised, however, prompt steps had been taken to meet any emergency. The Marines and seamen were evidently disappointed at finding nothing to do. With the force of the *Sabine*, there were altogether 200 men under arms. All these transactions occurred in a few moments' time. The prompt movement of the police force was the subject of much praise. When the alarm was sounded quite a portion of the force was lying in their tents, but every man was in his place and ready to move in five minutes.

By this time the mob on the outside had marched down towards Castleton, where they finished the burning of the other effigies. This harmless amusement appeared to afford them great satisfaction, the crowd of small boys which were mixed in with them taking a great interest in the proceedings.

The whole village seemed to have turned out, and the crowd consisted of some five or six hundred persons. On passing the houses along the road the lady residents showed themselves conspicuously at the windows, and responded to the shouts and cheers of the multitude by approving smiles and waving of their handkerchiefs. The effigy of the Health Officer was the object of prime attention. It was tossed about on the end of a long pole, and treated to groans and derisive shouts which made the welkin ring. The obnoxious editors who have denounced the mob also came in for a large share of demoniacal displeasure. These inanimate representatives were treated to all manner of indignities, being pelted with stones, clubs and other missiles. These men of straw were then, one after another, set on fire and consumed, while the delighted natives performed a war dance around the remains. It was near midnight before these orgies had ceased, when the inhabitants, satisfied with the demonstration, went home.

Inside the inclosure, the marines and police remained enjoying the hospitalities of Commissary BREVOORT until midnight. At this time, everything being quiet, the marines repaired on board their frigate, and the police resumed their rest.

The Committee on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, appointed to determine the site of the permanent buildings to be erected on the Quarantine grounds, will visit the Quarantine to-day by the 2 o'clock boat. Their surveyors, architects and builders will accompany them.

Preparatory to the visit of to-day, Drs. BISSELL and THOMPSON yesterday made an inspection of the entire surface of the grounds, so as to be able to make practical suggestions to the Committee in reference to the wants of Quarantine. As to the buildings which were previously on the ground, and which were burned, they were, in many respects, improperly located to meet the wants of Quarantine. The Health Officers will now take care that no defect shall exist of this description in the buildings about to be reconstructed.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Castleton Board of Health held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the usual quantity of reports, resolutions, suggestions and remarks were made, touching the well being of the town.

Dr. MUNDY made a report upon the infected district, to the effect that the occupants of the different dwellings had been notified to vacate them. Three families refused to obey the order, as they had no where to go to. Whereupon it was resolved that tenements be provided for their use at the expense of the Board, and that they be required to vamose. A motion was made to disband the special police force in the village.

Dr. WATSON offered a suggestion that Staten Island be offered to the State of New-Jersey in exchange for Sandy Hook, and that they fall into the State of Camden and Amboy. He finally put his suggestion in the shape of a resolution, which was laid over for discussion to-morrow. This is suggested as a short way of getting rid of the payment of nearly half a million of dollars by Richmond County, which will fall upon them for the destruction of the Quarantine establishment.

Military for Quarantine.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DETACHMENT.

The Islanders were yesterday, for the first time since the Governor's Proclamation, entertained with a sight of the troops, although they were not formidable in numbers.

The following special order was issued yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. }
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858. }

[*Special Orders, No.* 8.]

Pursuant to Division and Brigade orders, this Regiment will parade on Saturday, Sept. 11, in full uniform, gray trowsers, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled.

Field and Staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel on parade.

The Band, Color-Bearer and General Guides, will report to the Adjutant, on parade, fifteen minutes before the formation of line.

The line will be formed in the City Arsenal at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Each soldier will provide himself with fatigue dress, blanket and extra linen. No baggage, except what is absolutely necessary, will be allowed, the same to be marked with the name of the owner and letter of his Company, and be brought to the Armory on the morning of parade. Assistant Quartermaster TRYARY will take charge of the same, and provide conveyance to the Camp. By order of

GEO. LYON, Colonel.

O. F. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

An advance guard of sixteen men, Company D, Eighth Regiment, under command of Captain E. D. LAWRENCE and Lieutenants SIMMONS and CARPENTER, went down to the Island yesterday afternoon. They were detailed for special duty, such as erecting tents and providing other camp accommodations for the main force, which it is understood will embark to-day for the theatre of war.

They were to have taken the 3 o'clock boat, but, being a few moments late, they stacked their arms upon the Battery, and endured heroically the curious gaze of a crowd of men and boys until 4 o'clock, when they marched on board the *Southfield* at the tap of the drum. The 4 o'clock boat does not stop at the Quarantine landing, but the Captain of the boat so far departed from the regulations as to stop and put them ashore there, by which act of civility the squad were saved a half-mile march. On approaching the Quarantine dock the Police brought out their howitzer, fired a salute, and greeted the little force with repeated cheers. As they passed the Quarantine gate they were also cheered by the Police and employes, who mounted the walls for that purpose. Captain LAWRENCE proceeded up the main street, followed by a small crowd which had gathered at the landing. A considerable gathering upon the steps of BURNS' Hotel looked on inquisitively as they passed, and amused themselves by counting them, smiling derisively at the smallness of their number. There were, however, no audible demonstrations of insult, and, upon the whole, the respect which the citizen soldiery everywhere commands was paid to them as they passed the head-quarters of the rebels.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by some in the crowd that the encampment first selected (upon the green in front of the Nautilus Hotel,) had been abandoned for one upon the north side of the Quarantine inclosure, entirely out of sight, and away from the village. This move was very much against the interests of both the hotels in the village, which, it was expected would be filled with visiters drawn thither by curiosity to see the army of occupation. The squad were marched around the west side of the walls, and down upon a broad green known as the Brighton flats, on the north side of the inclosure. Here, upon a broad plateau which slopes towards the water, and commands a full view of the upper Bay and the City, the troops were halted. Preparations were already in progress for their reception, the camp equipage having been sent down by the tug, and the frame of a one-story building about 100 feet long being raised. In half an hour some half dozen tents were put up, and the spot began to assume the appearance of a camp.

Mr. RATZ, the sutler, was busy at last accounts making arrangements to provide supper for the men

Richard Adams Locke in Court.

HIS EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examination of Mr. RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, before Recorder BARNARD, was postponed till Monday next at 10 A. M. Mr. LOCKE, it will be remembered, was charged with a violation of the Quarantine laws in landing Mr. RAY TOMPKINS in a Federal barge within the Quarantine inclosure. Mr. LOCKE was present yesterday morning, with his counsel, and Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, but the Recorder's duties elsewhere were urgent, and he could not proceed with the examination. The Recorder is acting for Justice WELSH, who is absent at Syracuse as a Republican Delegate, and as the Justice will return to-day to the City, the case, with the consent of all parties, was accordingly postponed.

The Charges Against Gen. Tallmadge.

SECRET SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the Head-quarters in Broome-street. With the exception of Gen. NYE, all the members of the Board were present. The reporters were requested to withdraw, and none besides General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., his counsel, and the witnesses in the case, were permitted to be present.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Capt. WEED, of the Second Precinct, Sergeant BREVOORT, Sergeant WATERBURY and Mr. BOWER, of the Chief Clerk's office, were examined. Their testimony related to the charges of dereliction of duty which have been informally made against Gen. TALLMADGE with regard to the riots at Quarantine. The object of this preliminary examination, it was stated, was to ascertain what charges, if any, should be formally preferred against the General Superintendent.

Mayor TIEMANN and Commissioner STRANAHAN stated what they knew relative to the matter under consideration. What these statements and those of the witnesses examined were was not permitted to transpire. We were informed, however, that nothing tending to fasten the charge of dereliction of duty upon the General Superintendent was elicited. There was much inquiry concerning the reason of so much privacy in the proceedings, but none that was satisfactory was rendered. One of the Commissioners said it was out of regard for the General Superintendent that the meeting was private; but General TALLMADGE, on the other hand, was for an open investigation. The General has sent the following letter to the Commissioners of Emigration:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I saw in the newspapers a most extraordinary communication made to your body by a Mr. Jellinghaus, representing that he heard Captain Weed, of the Second Police Precinct, state to Mr. John A. Kennedy, that he called upon me about 3 o'clock upon the morning of the 2d September, and reported to me the burning of the Quarantine, inquiring of me if I would authorize him to proceed with his force to the Quarantine grounds, for the protection of the hospital; but that Mr. Tallmadge had not found it necessary to pay any attention to his statement, answering only that he thought there had not been any reason on the part of the Captain to come and disturb him at such a time in the night.

The whole of this representation (with the exception of Captain WEED's coming to my house at 3 o'clock in the morning and reporting the conflagration) I am authorized by Captain WEED to say is utterly false and untrue. He declares that he had no such conversation with Mr. KENNEDY, and I know that the facts, as stated, are entirely false.

I directed that a force should be prepared, of 50 men, ready to be sent down to Quarantine by the earliest steamboat. We could not collect the men, or convey them to Quarantine at an earlier hour. This order Captain WEED communicated to Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who immediately telegraphed to the station-houses for the number proposed to go down. The whole appears in the telegraph books, and is ready for your inspection. Yours respectfully, F. A. TALLMADGE.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made in certain quarters—so rumor says—to induce General TALLMADGE to resign. The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday were in session two hours, and then adjourned to hold another secret session on Monday.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met yesterday afternoon.

The Captain of the *Queen of the South*, from Cuba, applied for leave to come up, having been at Quarantine 12 days. There had been one death on the passage. Allowed to come up next Wednesday.

Mayor TIEMANN recapitulated what officially he had done at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Thursday. The Mayor said he had just left the Committee that had assembled to carry out the resolutions of the preceding day, and that the measures that had been decided on were progressing very satisfactorily and promptly.

Dr. THOMPSON said that the boarding-officer of vessels in the lower bay had represented that he has no residence excepting outside, that he has a wife and is threatened with violence. "Tell him," said the Mayor, "he can have a tent, and must get acquainted with camp life. In a short time the people of the Island will be perfectly unanimous that one of the worst and most foolish things they ever did was in burning down that Hospital."

The Board then adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday, (Sept. 10,) of the Committee of merchants and citizens "to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to C. W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, and the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, and others." P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The Treasurer reported that nearly five thousand dollars had been collected up to this date. It was

Resolved, That of the sum collected, and to be collected by this Committee, in behalf of Testimonials to be given to Messrs. FIELD, HUDSON, and others, that the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) be appropriated to the purchase of first and second class gold medals to be awarded to the officers and gentlemen before mentioned.

And it was further

Resolved, That all money collected above this sum of $5,000 be appropriated to the purchase of a house to be presented to Capt. WILLIAM HUDSON, of the United States Navy.

Many gentlemen being out of town, disposed to contribute to this fund, the collections up to this date are quite limited. It is thought that the necessary fund, proper to carry out the objects of the Committee, can be secured within a few days.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CABLE TELEGRAPH.—We would give a valuable consideration for the privilege of reading the letters which we conjecture have been sent to the directors and electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph during the last month by the telegraph news agent of the Associated Press. We apprehend some "fine old English gentlemen" have wiped their spectacles several times, and lifted up their hands in astonishment at the energy and vehemence of "Young America."—*Boston Traveller.*

UTAH.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE TERRITORY

Business Reviving in Salt Lake City—Large Arrivals of Supplies—Immigration—Apostate Mormons Looking Up—Dr. Bernhisel—Brigham Young.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., }
Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858. }

It is interesting to watch the rapidity with which this City is now improving in every respect. One can hardly realise that six weeks ago it was entirely deserted; that all these stores, now thronged with customers, were closed, and that all these dwellings now surrounded with noisy little urchins, were fastened up, with doors nailed and windows boarded. Never before was this City the scene of such activity in every branch of business, and I doubt whether since its foundation, the people have been more happy than at present. All look cheerful and contented as if satisfied that they were now to be protected by the laws from whatever they may consider as oppression or imposition.

The mercantile interests of the Territory will be attended to the coming season—for there will be no less than eight Gentile stores here during the next Winter, the usual number having been two.

In addition to the old firms of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co., and GILBERT & GERRISH, the following firms have opened, or are about to open stores in this City: C. A. PERRY & Co., W. F. DYER & Co.; RADFORD, CABOT & Co.; MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.; BRANHAM & NORRIS, and J. M. HOCKADAY & Co.

About 600 wagons and 7,000 oxen are employed in the transportation across the plains of the goods for these merchants.

On Wednesday last the advance train of Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, the contractors for the transportation of the Army supplies, arrived in the valley in charge of Mr. ALEX. LOE, a sub-contractor. This train is the first one of 32 which had started from the frontier up to the 1st of June—each of which consists of 35 wagons.

The supplies brought out by these trains, which are calculated to last the force now stationed here two years, are to be stored in large warehouses now in process of construction at the head-quarters of the Army in Cedar Valley. Workmen are also busily engaged at this point erecting the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the Army during the coming Winter. These buildings, together with the Suttler stores, will form quite a large post. Connected with one of the Suttler stores there is to be a billiard saloon and bowling alley—these will be the first establishments of the kind ever introduced into the Territory.

Messrs. MOGO & WILLIAMS (also Gentiles) are erecting, about half way between this city and the camp of the army, a large brewery and beer cellar, to furnish both the city and camp with a full supply of "lager," the want of which we at present feel very much.

The immense amount of freight which is now brought annually to this country, creates a greater interest in any plan by which the enormous cost of transportation across the plains can be diminished.

The overland routes from here to the States are now in the best possible condition. This Summer the Government has constructed and opened the new route by Bridger's Pass, which will be found most useful, not only because it is some 70 miles shorter than the old one, but because it gives emigrants and others the choice of two good routes on which to find grass for their animals, (the want of grass and food for stock being the most serious drawback to an overland emigration.) But still, freights to this city from the Missouri River range from 18 to 20 cents per pound.

I am told, by well-informed persons on the subject, that the Big Horn River is a tributary of the Yellowstone, and the Yellowstone is navigable by steamboats of very light draught, to within 350 miles of this city. Steamboats now go up the Missouri River annually, with Indian annuities and other merchandise, several hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and the freight charged by them to the mouth of this river is only some 6 or 7 cents per pound.

If, therefore, it be true that the Yellowstone is navigable (and we have no reason to doubt it) it will afford a direct communication by water with the Territory soon from St. Louis and all the Western ports. The country lying between this city and the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, is favorable, in every respect, to the construction of a good wagon road. The great advantages which such a communication with the States would give to this Territory, entitles this route to the serious attention of Congress, and we would urge that at its next session a thorough exploration of the route shall be ordered, so as to test its practicability.

A party of emigrants from Wisconsin, with their families, passed through here on the 10th inst., on their way to California. They had with them some 360 head of cattle.

We understand that the apostate Mormons, now in the Territory, are preparing to organize a new Church, and to hold public meetings. This Church is to consist of the followers of GLADDEN BISHOP, a man who apostatized from the Church at Kanesville Iowa, in consequence of the discovery that Polygamy was one of its doctrines. He has, since then been looking anxiously for an opportunity to visit the Mormons, and lead the opposers of Polygamy and of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and is now on his way to the Territory.

In March, 1852, ALFRED SMITH, one of the followers of GLADDEN BISHOP, attempted to preach in this city, and got up for that purpose into a wagon, standing in a public square of the City. He had, however, but just finished a prayer, when the Marshal of the City took him by the coat-collar and marched him off to the Calaboose; the next day he was released and compelled to leave the Territory. It was in regard to this, the only attempt which has ever been made in this Territory to establish a church opposed to BRIGHAM YOUNG, that he, on the following Sunday, (March 27, 1852,) made use of the following language, which I quote from the Church report, published in the *Journal of Discourses*, vol. 1. "I say again, you Gladdenites, *do not court persecution*, or you will *get more than you want, and it will come quicker than you want it.* I say! to you, Bishops, do not allow them to preach in your Wards. Who broke the road to these vallies? Did this little, nasty SMITH and his wife? No, they stayed in St. Louis while we did it, peddling ribbons and kissing the Gentiles. I know what they have done here—they have asked exorbitant prices for their nasty, stinking ribbons. [Voices, 'That's true.'] We broke the roads to this country. Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. I say, rather than that apostates should flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie-knife, and conquer or die. Now, you nasty apostates, clear out, or judgment will be put to the line and righteousness to the plummet. [Voices generally, 'Go it, go it.'] If you want to go to California, go, and serve GLADDEN BISHOP there, if you wish; but disturb not this community, or else you will find judgment is laid to the line. Do not court persecution, for, remember, *you are not playing with shadows*, but it is the *voice and the hand* of the Almighty you are trying to play with, and you will find yourselves mistaken if you think to the contrary."

We will, in a few weeks, have an opportunity of seeing whether apostates must leave the Territory in order to avoid persecution and death. It does not sound consistent for BRIGHAM to be threatening apostates with persecution when he himself is constantly crying out against the persecution of the "Gentiles," and opposing and decrying every move of the Government in regard to the Mormons as persecution.

We have noticed in the New-York *Herald*, of July 2, or thereabouts, a card published by Dr. BERNHISEL, the Mormon Delegate to Congress, in which he takes occasion to maliciously misrepresent the correspondents of the Press in this Territory and the course which they have pursued. The public are, however, too well informed in regard to Mormon chicanery even to notice the falsehoods which are invariably used by Mormons when they deem them expedient in promoting their atrocious plans. The correspondents of the Press now here are determined to represent facts truthfully and impartially, although they must expect that the calumnies and slanders which have always been heaped upon those who have endeavored to do so heretofore, will also be cast upon them by the Mormon leaders.

I am informed upon good authority that the Church propose to reopen the theatre in this city this week. The army have been amused during the past week by the performances of a Mormon circus company. The trick horse, which is owned by the Church, is very well trained, and performs his part admirably. The Mormon boys relate an incident of the late campaign with much gusto. They state that when Gov. CUMMING first passed through Echo cañon on his way to the city, they had this trained horse in the cañon, and made him perform several tricks, such as lying down among the low brush at the word of command, &c., &c., leading the Governor, at the same time, to believe that all the horses of their guerilla parties were trained in this manner. They thus gave him an exalted idea of their great skill and ability in every thing pertaining to a successful guerilla warfare.

BRIGHAM has of late received many visits from officers of the army. He receives his company in his office, and is always surrounded during the visits by several of his satellites. The impression produced upon strangers, during a visit of this kind, is that he resembles a polite, old country gentleman, incapable of doing anything wrong.

Lieut. BEYAN, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, arrived here on the 12th inst. He accompanied the Sixth Infantry on their march over the route which he explored in 1857. The corps of sappers and miners from West Point, which also accompanied the Sixth, and constructed the road, will return immediately to the States.

The Deseret currency, (or BRIGHAM's shinplasters, as they are now called here,) have, as might be expected, depreciated very much in value. They can now be bought at 25 cents on the dollar. This is a heavy tax upon the masses of the people, who were forced to take this trash at par, and who hold no other money.

A little incident occurred here yesterday evening, which will illustrate how the Indian difficulties in this country are often brought about. Two Indians, belonging to the Bonnack tribe, came into the city yesterday, bringing letters from a mountaineer out on Bear River to a friend in the City. In the evening, as they were leaving the city on their return, they were stopped and brought back by two young Mormons, who, seeing that they were Bonnacks, took it upon themselves to arrest them upon suspicion that they were connected with the Salmon River massacre. They brought them up into the city and left them in the custody of three of their "brethren" while they started off to hunt the police. In the meantime, some of the Government officers heard of it, and after waiting for more than an hour for the police or some authorized person to return and make complaint, told the poor Indians—who were much alarmed at the prospect of being imprisoned and murdered by the Mormons—that they might go. They went off much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Mormons, and will probably bear ill-feeling towards them in consequence. A. B. C.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The Salt Lake Mail had arrived and was 21 days *en route*. The Mormons and the orderly and Government officials were attending to their business. As soon as the Associate Judges arrived, the trials for treason would be commenced. No arrests had yet been made. The Indians were very troublesome about the City, and had killed several of the Mormons. One family were massacred while moving south. Dr. FORNEY, Indian agent, was out among the tribes making treaties, and has thus far been successful. Engineers were out locating the four posts on the western division of the mail route.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 *Wall-street and Astor House.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Filibusterism—The Reported Reconciliation between Walker and Henningsen—The Acquisition of Cuba—The Tariff—An Army Force for Paraguay, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

The announcement, a few days since, of a reconciliation between Generals HENNINGSEN and WALKER was, in a measure, premature. HENNINGSEN and WALKER met accidentally at one of the New-York hotels when the latter announced the pleasure he felt at an opportunity to explain matters between them. Before any explanation, however, company interrupted them, and the fillibusters separated. Next day HENNINGSEN sent his card to Gen. WALKER, thus intimating that he would be pleased to receive the explanation. In reply he received only WALKER's card. Thus communication was again closed between them.

There is no doubt WALKER wishes to cut loose from his old friend; for when JOE. WHITE inquired of WALKER, how he could proceed without HENNINGSEN, the little "grey-eyed man" answered "Very well—I shall not miss him a particle." A very different impression prevails here. HENNINGSEN has the entire confidence of the men in power, who regard him as a high-toned gentleman, alike tenacious of his own honor and the honor of his country. It is understood here that he will engage in no movement that does not meet the approbation of the Administration, and is sanctioned by law. WALKER has neither the confidence nor respect of any man connected with the Government here or in Nicaragua. Such is the difference in the position of the two men in Washington.

I telegraphed you last evening that Judge BOWLIN had accepted the Mission to Paraguay, and it is not doubted but the selection has been a most fortunate one, and reflects great credit on the State Department. The Judge is expected in the city early next week to receive his instructions, which are already being prepared by Secretary CASS.

Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, in endeavoring to purchase Cuba, aims at five things, viz.: 1. To satisfy the Bishop and clergy of Spain that the Catholic Church would not wane and be forced to a secondary position on the island, in the event of its transfer to the United States. 2. To satisfy CHRISTINA that her thirty millions of private property on the island would not be subject to the principles of agrarianism, but would be doubled in value by the transfer. 3. To satisfy the agriculturalist that his market would not be injured, but improved, by having not only the ports of Cuba, but the ports of the whole country free to his produce. 4. To satisfy the commercial interests that free-trade would be accorded them here, while they could discriminate at home according to their own pleasure; and lastly, to satisfy the Government that a transfer of the island is actually necessary to secure lasting peace between the two countries. Such is the programme of the Administration policy for the new Minister to Madrid, which, if carried out, must result in the purchase of Cuba. Mr. BENJAMIN being a Jew, would necessarily fail on the first point, and this would involve a failure on the others. This difficulty I hinted at a few days ago—and it is one Mr. BUCHANAN fully appreciates, but what can be done? Could not Bishop HUGHES be induced to try his hand at diplomacy?

The National *Intelligencer* published a lengthy editorial yesterday on the comparative results of the tariffs, and stated that the imports in August, 1856, amounted to $29,900,393, yielding a revenue of $5,286,399—a little less than 18 per cent.—while the present tariff is yielding a little over 20 per cent. I would respectfully suggest to the editor of the *Intelligencer* the propriety of overhauling his figures. He has either blundered himself, or copied an egregious error from the *Journal of Commerce*. Figures, it is said, will not lie, but to make this true the figures must be correctly stated.

The Interior Department is making great retrenchments in the disbursement of the Judiciary fund. In 1856 the public expenditures under this head amounted to $999,905 12. In 1857 the amount was reduced to $672,976 60, and for the last fiscal year it was further reduced to $842,122 43. This saving to the public treasury has resulted from the policy pursued by Secretary THOMPSON in compelling Marshals to estimate for each term of a court in detail, and then require returns to be made ten days after adjournment.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

With a view to render the Paraguay Expedition equal to any emergency, a proposition to send out a strong force from the Army, is under advisement. Every possible precaution will be taken to guard against a failure of the objects sought to be accomplished.

Captain HARWOOD has been ordered on duty as Inspector of Ordnance *vice* Captain ADAMS, ordered to the *Sabine*. A Board of Officers has been ordered to convene, at an early day, at Washington Arsenal, to ascertain by trial the best patent primer for small arms. The Board consists of Captain GORGAS and Brevet-Major LAIDLEY of Ordnance; Captain PICKETT and Lieutenant CLITZ of the Infantry, and Lieutenant MAURY of the Mounted Rifles.

The Atlantic Cable Not Broken.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, Sept. 10.

Mr. DE SAUTY, the electrician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the Agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and that there is no reason whatever for the rumor that the Cable had parted.

From Arizona and New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 10.

Colonel SAYLES, agent of the Post-Office Department, arrived here to-day from Arizona. He reports the existence of a very lawless state of things in that country, the pistol and bowie-knife being the only law recognized. Indian depredations were very frequent. Colonel SAYLES speaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, but deems the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successful development. The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon-road expedition will complete their work in November. The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were met early in August, west of the Rio Grande, busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon the service this month. A new military post is to be established on the San Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check. Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to the Santa Cruz Valley.

From New-Mexico, Col. SAYLES reports that the difficulties with the Navajoe Indians were still unsettled. Gen. GARLAND assured them that the murderers of Major BROOKS' servant would be given up, and in view of pending trouble, had ordered Col. MILES from Fort Fillmore to Fort Defiance. Major BARKER'S command of recruits crossed Walnut Creek *en route* for Fort Union, 27th ult.

Judge BOONE, of Philadelphia, recently appointed Judge of New-Mexico, left Independence for Santa Fé on the 5th instant.

Cyrus W. Field at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., passed through this city on the Express Train this afternoon. He was received at the dépôt by a band of music and an immense gathering of citizens, who manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm. The band played "Hail Columbia" as the train entered the dépôt, and the rush of people to the cars to catch a glimpse of the hero of the ocean cable was tremendous.

Mr. FIELD appeared upon the platform of a car amid the thundering cheers of the multitude, and was introduced to the assembly in a neat and appropriate speech by L. W. HALL, Esq., to which he responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I most sincerely thank you and regret exceedingly that previous engagements prevent me from accepting your invitation to remain in your city until to-morrow. From what I have seen within the last five minutes, I am convinced that if I should tarry with you until that time it would be much harder for me to get away than it is now. Bidding you all God-speed, allow me to say adieu.

The train then moved on amid the music of the band and the shouts of the immense gathering.

News From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 10.

Leavenworth dates of the 7th inst. are received. Orders had been received for two companies of the 1st Cavalry from Col. SUMNER. The command under Major EWING was to proceed to Fort Orbuckle.

At the Municipal election held at Leavenworth on the 6th, great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. LAMPTON B. DENMAN, Free-State Democrat, was elected by about 200 majority. LYMAN SCOTT, Republican and KNOW-Nothing; and ADAM FISHER, Republican, were the opposing candidates.

Grand Firemen's Muster at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 10.

The grand Firemen's muster closed, to-day, with a trial of our city engines for supremacy. Prizes of $100, $50, $25, and $20, being contended for. The first prize was won by Tigers No. 6, playing 156 perpendicular and horizontal 169 feet 5 inches. The second prize by the Niagara No. 3. The prize of $25 was awarded to the Ocean Hose Company, and $20 to the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

The Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 10.

Nothing definite has as yet transpired respecting the action of the Railroad Presidents. The agreement of the 5th of July has been gone over and mostly agreed to, the main point of difference was relative to the rates for all rail, and rail and water carriage. It has been settled to have separate rates where water-carriage forms part of the route. A recess has been taken to allow the freight agents to agree upon rates. If they agree and the rates are approved of by the Presidents, the main difficulty will be overcome. The final result will not be arrived at before midnight, if then. The prospects are good for a satisfactory adjustment and return to fair rates.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 10.

The following have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention: From Wyoming, J. B. SKINNER, Soft; from Franklin, H. B. SMITH, Soft; from Clinton, TIMOTHY HOZLE, Soft.

The Officers of the Galway Steamer Propeller.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 10.

A complimentary supper was given last evening at the Parker House to the officers of the Galway steamer *Propeller*. Mr. PATRICK DONAHOE presided, and speeches were made by that gentleman, Capt. THATCHER, Mr. JOHN C. CROWLEY, Mr. THOS. O'NEIL, Mr. B. S. TREANOR, and others. It was a very pleasant occasion.

The Philanthropic Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10.

The Philanthropic Convention assembled here this morning and is diligently engaged in "overcoming evil with good!"

Mr. A. J. DAVIS nominated the following officers.

President—Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida.

Vice-Presidents—F. J. Walker, of Glens Falls; Emily Rogers, of Utica; Ira Porter, of Waukegan; Parker Pillsbury, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries—C. H. Plumb, of Holley; Dr. R. J. Hallock, of New-York; Giles F. Stebbins, of Rochester.

Business Committee.—A. J. Davis, of New-York; Amos Rogers, of Utica; Caroline Brown, M. D., of Utica; Mary J. Davis, of New-York; C. A. Newton, of Boston.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS read the order of business, which stated that three sessions a day would be held.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS made the opening address. He discussed the great question of evil under five distinct propositions, viz: Babyhood, Youth, Childhood, Manhood and Maturity. Babyhood, he said, was the anti-human period; youth, the interhuman; childhood, the superhuman; manhood, the spiritual, and maturity the harmonial period.

Mr. A. J. DAVIS occupied the forenoon in delivering this speech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. C. H. PLUMB, of Holley, Orleans County, delivered the first address.

PARKER PILLSBURY then spoke of the reproduction of man by the sexes.

MARY F. DAVIS presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That as woman is the half of a Republican nation she should be invested with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, among which are the elective franchise, the trial by a jury of her own peers, eligibility to office, the control of her own person and property against aggression.

Resolved, That as woman is the mother of the race, and therefore more influential than any other being in giving character and direction to our great humanity, she should be protected and assisted by society in attaining the utmost perfection of development physically, intellectually and morally, and that to this end colleges of every grade should be unreservedly thrown open to woman, that she may be educated in all departments side by side with her brother, while young girls should be released from the hopeless, protracted, wasting toil of unhealthy workshops, or awakened from the lethargy of fashionable dissipation, and attracted into honorable and lucrative avenues of industry, where a just remuneration will enable them to gain not only a liberal and thorough education, but an elevated and independent character; furthermore, as through maternity woman is the world's greatest artist as sufferer, and as she has the responsibility of guiding the young mind of her children for many years after birth, she should be free to select her own surroundings, and to specify her own time for assuming this great artistic work of reproduction with its toils, sufferings and responsibilities.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT spoke about woman's controlling her own maternity, and her influence upon her offspring.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE addressed the Convention against paper currency.

A strong tone of Free-Loveism is perceptible in all the speeches thus far, and the Convention, if anything, smells stronger of filth than the Rutland Convention.

Dr. JULIA BRANCH will make the opening speech to-morrow.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 10—12 M.

A terrible accident occurred to-night on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. A passenger train went through the bridge near Steubenville, and a great many were killed. We are anxiously waiting for further particulars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept 10—1:30 P. M.

The Steubenville and Cincinnati Express train going West on the Steubenville and Indiana road ran through the bridge this evening, thirteen miles west of Steubenville. A messenger who has just come in reports that the whole train, which was filled with passengers, went down. It is impossible to learn the particulars to-night. A train has been dispatched to the scene of the disaster to render all possible assistance.

Great National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 10.

Over three hundred horses from abroad, including the most celebrated animals in the Northern and Middle States, are already entered for the Great National Horse Exhibition to be held here next week. This insures a much finer and larger exhibition than either of the former ones. The Exhibition opens on Tuesday and closes on Friday. Six Governors of States, including Gov. BANKS and Gov. KING are to be in attendance. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will be one of the speakers at the banquet on Friday. Three thousand dollars are already offered in premiums. Our hotels are fast filling up with strangers, and over fifty horses, including *Ethan Allen* and old and young *Rattler*, are now on the grounds.

The Slavery Debate in Phil

New Batches of New Books.

The Household Book of Poetry, collected and edited by CHAR. A. DANA, is the title of a large and unique-looking volume of 767 doubled-columned pages, just published by D. APPLETON & Co. The design of the volume, as indicated by its title, is a most felicitous one, and the editor has exhibited rare qualifications for the execution of his task. English poetry is by no means an undefiled well, but a rich field overgrown with rank weeds and poisonous flowers. No parent would desire to turn his little flock into such a pasturage to browse indiscriminately upon all the tempting herbage it offers to the fresh intellectual appetite. As much harm as good would be likely to result from such a course, and as there has not yet been any suitable collection of poetry for family reading made, there was a special need of just such a volume as Mr. DANA has prepared. Though we can most heartily commend the volume for what it contains, we cannot say that it fully justifies the promise which the editor makes in his preface. "The purpose of this book," he says, "is to comprise within the bounds of a single volume whatever is truly beautiful and admirable among the minor poems of the English language." Rich and varied as the collection is, it would not be by any means a difficult matter, we imagine, to make another volume of equal size and of equal richness from the truly beautiful and admirable poems which have been omitted; and we are so well satisfied of Mr. DANA'S judgment and taste to perform this work, that we hope he may be encouraged to undertake it by the success which we are very confident the present volume will command. His classification of the poems is novel and arbitrary. He ranges them under ten distinct heads; as, Poems of Nature, Childhood, Friendship, Love, Ambition, Comedy, Tragedy and Sorrow, Imagination, Sentiment and Reflection, and of Religion. We do not think that this classification is either natural or convenient. Nine-tenths of the contents of the volume might be classed under the head of Poems of Nature, and there should not be any that would not properly be classed among Poems of the Imagination. But, by "Nature," Mr. DANA means rural nature, and by Imagination, fantasy, or faery poems. And, among poems of this class he puts MILTON'S "Comus," which might be classed with equal propriety among the Poems of "Nature," of "Sentiment," or even "Religion." Under the head of "Poems of Ambition," the Editor has military and chivalrous lyrics. The classifications are well made when you have arrived at the meaning which the Editor attaches to his subjects. The indexes to the authors of poems and to the the subjects is a very convenient arrangement for the reader. The selections are made from the entire body of British and American poetry, from CHAUCER down to the author of "Nothing to Wear," and the compiler appears to have been influenced by a most catholic taste and a sound judgment. The two poets from whom the largest selections have been taken are WORDSWORTH and TENNYSON. Mr. DANA does not believe in the old-fashioned sentiment, that "Charity begins at Home," at least in poetry. He has helped himself very sparingly to the wild flowers that grow on the sides of the American Parnassus. THACKERAY has not gained a reputation by his poems, but there are eight selections from him, while from N. P. WILLIS there are but three, precisely the same number that are furnished by R. H. STODDARD. EMERSON furnishes seven poems, and BAYARD TAYLOR four. Some surprise will doubtless be felt, and some indignation expressed, at the entire omission from the volume of such names as GEO. P. MORRIS, ALICE CAREY, PHŒBE CAREY, JOHN G. SAXE, GEO. D. PRENTICE, W. G. CLARK, SIMS, WALT WHITMAN, Mrs. WHITMAN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, Mrs. OAKES SMITH, and THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. But no one has a right to complain. Something had to be left out, and the compiler has an unquestionable privilege in deciding what that something should be. We cannot but think it was a mistake not to make a freer use of home materials; but we concede the right to the editor of exercising his own judgment, and the public is greatly indebted to him for a volume which contains a larger amount of intellectual refreshment than any other that we could name. It is a book for the household, and happy will it be for every family that has such a precious volume lying always open and at hand for the improvement of an idle hour, or the comfort of a wearied spirit.

A contribution to the scientific treatment of history, which has been hailed by the English critics as the ablest and most original work of the century, is *Buckle's History of Civilization in England.* (D. APPLETON & Co.) The volume already published appears to be a minute instalment of the entire publication. Although occupying a large octavo volume of 677 pp., it is only a part of the "General Introduction;" and according to the programme another volume equally bulky will be required before the reader is to be admitted to the subject indicated by the title-page. It is quite clear that if prosecuted to the end the work must run to the length of an elaborate encyclopedia.

Nor will the similitude to such a work be confined to the article of length. Mr. BUCKLE brings to his task a range of reading as wide as has ever probably been applied to a single department of research, and a thorough drill and preparation of mind, and vigor of originative thought, almost unparalleled in literary history. The merits of a publication, so important, are not to be discussed in the space at our service at present. Hereafter we may resume the subject at length.

Doctor Thorne. A novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, is the latest publication of the kind from the presses of the HARPERS. It is an old story, retold with infinite humor, shrewd sense and a fair proportion of amusing incident.

A Suspension Bridge over the Harlem River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have given a somewhat prominent place in your issue of Saturday last to an anonymous reply to an article published by you on the 9th inst., under my name, suggesting a plan for a wire suspension bridge across the Harlem River, *over* the High Bridge.

The suggestion which I ventured to make was presented for the purpose of drawing attention to the subject, and thereby gathering sentiment for the formation of a mature judgment, and it was not urged as a plan of unquestionable wisdom. It was suggested as one mode of accomplishing a purpose of considerable necessity, and of increasing importance to the gathering population upon the two borders of the Harlem River. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I did attract one reader, and that by that reader the subject has not been "entirely overlooked," nor I entirely "forgotten."

This correspondent has made one statement, and only one, of any importance in connection with the discussion, as follows: "The Legislature of last Winter, disapproved of altering in any way this noble structure, or making any additions to it." Now, as I understand the facts, the Legislature was asked to make the High Bridge a *public highway*, and this proposal never reached a vote in either House. No other proposition for altering, or adding to, the High Bridge was presented, and, therefore, the statement that the Legislature *disapproved* of any additions, is not sustained by facts. If the anonymous writer, who, behind his mask, has indulged his uncourteous temper, had confined himself to the discussion of the subject presented by me, instead of wasting his labor in personal sneers, the public would have had the benefit of his opinions, and, possibly, I should have confessed myself vanquished. But bad manners never yet conquered an opponent, nor won a friend, and he, who in this age of daring enterprise, would bind with cords the unfettered thought of man, and silence its utterance, must first subject his own spirit to the stern discipline of reason. Nor can new opinions, or new plans, be overthrown by the quotation of "old maxims," and at a moment when the world is exulting over the successful accomplishment of the Atlantic Telegraph—when your correspondent has so suddenly awoke from a three weeks' contemplation of this theme, the introduction of the old maxim, "Leave well enough alone," has an application too broad for the occasion.

It was either a thoughtless or malicious introduction of a discordant note among the jubilant harmonies of the hour.

Ocean mail steamers were "well enough," but busy "wire-pullers" would not "leave well enough alone;" and distant continents, which arose at Creation out of impassable oceans, were "well enough," but the vagrant intellect of man, restless and unsatisfied, *would* intermeddle, and these widely-severed continents have been drawn together with a thread, and the tremulous heart of humanity answers back the electric vibrations of that magic wire, through which distant nations speak like neighbors, and one common throb of human sympathy girdles the earth.

I will briefly return to the subject at issue. It is perhaps not quite safe to assert that a wire suspension bridge, above the High Bridge, *ought* to be erected; but to those of us who inhabit the upper portion of the City, and the lower section of Westchester, the necessity of increased facilities of communication is daily demonstrated; and it is safe to affirm, that the High Bridge itself affords conveniences for the erection of a suspension bridge above it, that cannot be ignored.

If this bridge can be used for the purpose, without injury to the structure, and without impairing its beauty, with a large economy of the public funds, it is not quite safe to say, that it *ought not* to be so used, and *will not* be so used.

Predictions of future events by uninspired prophets, have recently been signally falsified, and such predictions are in this age peculiarly hazardous. Questions of expediency, and questions of artistic taste, are open questions for friendly discussion, and upon these questions dogmatism is sadly out of place, and conflicting opinions may be held, and expressed with unlimited freedom, subject only to the restraints of conventional courtesy. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

MONDAY, Aug. 30.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

Adopted by the State Convention, Sept. 8.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The choice of a Governor and other executive and legislative officers of the State, and the selection of representatives in the next Congress of the United States, impart to the approaching election unusual interest and importance. The policy which is to mark the administration of our domestic affairs, and the varied interests which cluster around our national legislation, must take shape and consistency from the decisions then to be made at the ballot-box; and future years of wise and discriminating government, or of lax and corrupt rule, will be predicated upon the verdict then to be pronounced by the people of New-York. It is enough to stimulate all to unwonted exertion when they reflect that not only is this State potential by reason of her population, wealth, position and the number of her representatives in the national councils; but the influence of her example gives force and vitality to the action of communities beyond her own borders, and thus devolves a double responsibility upon our citizens.

The condition of affairs within our own State, the development of its resources, the increase of its commercial prosperity, the upbuilding of its agricultural interests, must ever prove an object of primary solicitude with our citizens. However commanding its influence in the sisterhood of States, its Government will have failed to perform its most essential duty if it fail short of securing to every section of the community that protection of individual rights, that quiet enjoyment of the fruits of personal industry and enterprise which is the only rightful prerogative of government. With laws few and simple, affording protection to all and special favors to none: with an administration direct and responsible, embodying official integrity with enlightened discernment, the people of New-York cannot fail to advance in that pathway of general prosperity which has hitherto marked their history. Possessed of a genial climate, prolific soil, and works of internal improvement which annually pour a mine of wealth into the lap of our commercial emporium, her electors will have no one to blame but themselves if they suffer the horizon of her prosperity to be clouded over by the evils of an imbecile or extravagant domestic administration. With her resources directed to wise and beneficent purposes, it is not within the compass of human prescience to mark the limit of her advancement in the essential elements of wealth and greatness. Experience has demonstrated that no burden imposed upon her citizens will be repudiated by them, if the end sought to be accomplished is just and patriotic. That the final completion of her canal enlargement is intimately connected with her future well being, cannot be successfully controverted. With many millions of dollars embarked in her system of canal improvement, it cannot be regarded otherwise than an act of fatuity should we hesitate to complete, with all practicable speed, the great arteries of communication by which the products of distant and constantly increasing States are poured into our markets, invigorating our commerce, enriching our merchants and adding largely to the taxable property of the State.

A Republican legislation, finding the constitutional limit of loans for the prosecution of this object to have been reached, with a boldness and honesty worthy of praise, appealed directly to the constituent power for means to carry forward the canal enlargement towards completion. Instead of stooping to finesse to adopt expedients or calculate chances, they deemed it more honorable, just and Democratic, to meet the exigency by a direct tax adequate to the necessities of the occasion, relying for their justification upon the discriminating sense of the community. The good results of this example are beginning to manifest themselves in the rapid approximation to completion which now marks the canal enlargement. An early consummation of this end is a cardinal policy with the Republican Party, and the electors should see to it that their representatives in the Legislature are men of enlightened and comprehensive views, who will adopt measures to secure this end in a manner least burdensome to the community. In view of the results to be obtained, not less than of the millions of dollars already devoted to this purpose, no labored argument can be necessary to demonstrate where lies the path of sound and judicious economy. The man who should devote thousands of dollars towards erecting a dwelling and then remain content to live in a shed rather than spend a few hundreds to put on the roof of his edifice and render it available for purposes of comfort and convenience, would justly be regarded as a simpleton. The farmer who should pay a thousand dollars for a lot of land, and then suffer it to lie in commons, rather than spend fifty more to fence and bring it into productive use, would become the jest of his neighborhood.

No! Interest and economy alike demand the immediate completion of the Erie Canal enlargement; and to this end the honest application of the means provided is indispensable. Your representatives in the Legislature should be selected with direct reference to this point: men who will not only legislate honestly and wisely in regard to the furnishing of means for the accomplishment of the work, but who will also fearlessly adopt any and all measures calculated to secure a direct and legitimate expenditure of the money by canal officers. It is an opprobrium to the subject of which we speak that well-grounded suspicions have obtained in the public mind that the expense of the enlargement has been greatly increased by illegitimate expenditures and the want of a proper accountability. However well or ill-founded may be these allegations of profligacy, and whoever in the past may have been responsible for them, the Republican Party must wash itself of the imputation by the selection of such agents, executive and legislative, as shall challenge the public confidence, and punish dereliction discovered in servants of their own selection (if such should unfortunately occur), as they would in a political opponent.

Thus, and thus only can we win to our standard the wise and good, the patriotic and Christian citizen, who, amid the existing defection of parties, would fain find one true to just principles and laboring for the establishment of the legitimate ends of government. Such we believe the Republican Party to offer, and such the fruition of its principles if carried into governmental practice.

Whilst it is undoubtedly true that the frequency of our elections tends in some measure to withdraw the general mind from that rigid scrutiny of public affairs which in a representative government is so essential to its healthful action, yet it is no less fortunate that their periodical occurrence affords the opportunity, when once the public attention has been aroused to existing evils, of applying a corrective to abuses, before they shall have worked permanent injury to the system. No intelligent observer of passing events can have escaped the conviction that we have fallen upon a period in our national history replete with danger to those principles of governmental policy which our fathers labored to establish, and under the operations of which we have outstripped all nations in a career of honorable prosperity.

Until within a few years past, a rigid adherence to the forms and a zealous endeavor to carry into practice the principles of the Federal Constitution, have marked every administration of the general government. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of either in regard to minor measures, and whatever differences of opinion amongst citizens may have called those administrations into existence, it cannot be successfully controverted that they all aimed to carry into effect the fundamental principles of the Constitution, promoted whatever measures were calculated to enhance the general prosperity of the country, and with the close of each administration left the republic more prosperous at home and more respected abroad, as it grew in years and in the elements of true national greatness. Each Presidential term, from WASHINGTON to POLK, bore evidence of some public good accomplished, some commercial privilege attained, some agricultural triumph achieved, some popular burden lightened, which formed the topic of just gratulation alike on the part of the Executive and his constituents. As the wave of population swept onward, new States were added to the confederacy with a consent as general as it was harmonious; and whilst domestic industry was stimulated by its appropriate rewards, our commerce found new avenues for advancement, its sails whitening every sea; whilst by a wholesome economy in the public expenditures, the public debt incurred in the wars for the establishment and the defence of our liberties, was steadily carried through a process of liquidation, until, in 1835, the patriot JACKSON was able to congratulate his countrymen on the anomalous spectacle of a people, generous in all their contributions to appropriate objects of expenditure, yet free from that universal bane of nations, a public debt.

These auspicious results were attained by an adherence to those cardinal principles in the Constitution, declared by its founders to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty."

Happy would it have been for the peace and prosperity of the country at home, and for its reputation abroad, had these principles guided the action of the last and present National Administrations. How flagrant their departures from these legitimate objects of government will be conclusively demonstrated by a reference to some of their acts and their results.

To "form a more perfect union," a general government, with specified duties and limited powers was instituted. All powers not specifically granted or necessarily implied, were reserved to the States. To carry into effect the duties imposed, the government was divided into three branches—executive, judicial, and legislative; each independent of the other, within the appropriate sphere of its operations. You need not be told how manifold must be the evils resulting from an infringement of this independence, nor with what jealousy, up to a recent period, the slightest infringement of one branch of the government upon the prerogatives of the other was regarded. The executive, content to recommend such measures as he deemed the interests of the country to demand, (and with a power to negative any unconstitutional action of the representative,) left the responsibility of the confirmation or rejection of his recommendations where the Constitution has placed it—with the people's representatives; leaving them in turn to the judgment of their constituents, with whom the proper corrective legitimately belongs. The judiciary, learned, honored, unswerved by partisan or sectional considerations, administered the law with an impartiality and elevation that gave dignity to the bench and confidence to the people such as no other human tribunal ever before possessed. The Senate, regarded as the school of eloquence and statesmanship, embodied the highest talent of the nation; and amidst every change still preserved unsullied its reputation for strict integrity of character. The representatives, with unlimited power of appropriation, still sedulously guarded the public expenditures, and, though liberal in contributions to just objects, dared to say "nay," even to political friends, and returned to their constituents with unsullied hands.

No stretch of memory is required to recall the days when such, as we have briefly described it, was the aspect presented by the Government at Washington. How does it tally with the condition of things under the late and present Administration? Has not the Executive nearly obliterated the coordinate branches of the Government? Does the President rely upon the intrinsic merits of his recommendations to carry them into effect? Is it not notorious that every form of menace and seduction within the compass of the Executive Department is brought into requisition to acquire support for the Presidential recommendations? Are not the members of the Cabinet found upon the floor of Congress interfering with its action—cajoling, threatening, bribing the representatives to mould their views so as to meet the real or supposed exigences of the Executive? Is not personal solicitation and official patronage brought to bear directly by the President himself, to subvert the independence of the representative, and make the latter the mere register of executive edicts? And how long can a Government go on prosperously—nay, how long can it exist—when its highest officer subverts one of the fundamental principles of its organization, and sets an example of demoralization that cannot fail to be felt throughout every Department. Are not the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation at one-fifth its value—the purchase of Willett's Point at four times its worth—the contracts with members of Congress for transportation and supplies, at enormously extravagant prices, and the various evidences of Congressional corruption that crowd upon us, legitimate results from such a perversion of constitutional duty as is almost daily to be seen in the action of the present national Executive?

To "establish justice and insure domestic tranquility" were among the specified objects sought to be attained by the adoption of the Constitution; and how have the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN carried them into effect? It is one of the most lamentable features of the present Democratic degeneracy, that it has invaded even the sanctuary of justice, and from the seats once occupied by JAY, RUTLEDGE, ELLSWORTH and MARSHALL, now strains its equity through the sieve of sectionalism, in accents as barbarous as they are disgraceful to the nation to which we belong and the age in which we live. The infamy of the Dred Scott decision is but a legitimate sequence to the efforts that have been put forth to sectionalize and pack a tribunal, in which was once centered the respect and confidence of the nation. To construe the Constitution in such manner as to resist liberty, to abridge the right of the citizen, to alien and outlaw a class which numbers millions, to strengthen the arm of the general Government at the expense of the rights of the States, and to adjudicate Slavery into a national institution; these would seem to be the chief functions demanded at the hands of this once august tribunal. And to this result, so disgraceful in itself, and so subversive of the ends for which the Supreme Court of the United States was constituted, PIERCE and BUCHANAN have largely contributed. No appointment of either to the Bench of that tribunal has had any other object than the reward of partisanship; no higher qualification seems to have been sought than devotion to the requirements of Slavery extension. To "establish justice" through such means, never came within the purview of the framers of the Constitution; and affords a sad evidence of that declension from the faith and practice of the "fathers," which is but too clearly visible in other departments of the Government. And what shall be said of the measures adopted by the past and present Administrations to "insure domestic tranquility?" Shall we point you to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and ask if a deliberate breach of a covenant which for more than thirty years had withstood all charges in politics, which men of every party had considered sacred and irrepealable; for the adoption of which a part of the country had asked; for the maintenance of which every principle of faith was pledged—shall we ask if such a measure was of the nature to insure domestic tranquility? Was it calculated to promote a feeling of fraternal amity, to strip free labor of this guaranteed inheritance, and throw it open to the inroads of chattel Slavery? And when the representatives of the people revolted at the enormity required at their hands, was it characteristic of constitutional duty in the President to summon all the appliances of official position, and suborn members of Congress into an acquiescence in this measure of bad faith and suicidal policy? Yet this is the manner in which Democratic Administrations discharge their constitutional duties—this is the mode in which they affect to promote "domestic tranquillity," and for which they should be called to answer at the bar of public judgment.

"To secure the blessings of liberty" was amongst the prominent objections intended to be attained by the existing compact between the States. A long, arduous, self-sacrificing, bloody struggle, had been crowned by emancipation from colonial vassalage. Fresh from the unequal contest, breathing an atmosphere of freedom as liberal as it was joyous and invigorating, our fathers anxiously desired to perpetuate that "liberty" for which they had fought and bled. Free themselves, the consciousness of the blessing would have lost half its sweetness with the thought that their posterity might by some unpropitious event again become vassals and boardmen. Hence they proceeded to lay the foundation of the government deep and strong—to guard it as far as possible from foes without and traitors within. Hence they devoted all the unoccupied soil, which the new government possessed to "liberty," by prohibiting Slavery and involuntary servitude from polluting it by its tread. And hence, when the articles of confederation were found inadequate to their purpose, they adopted the stronger bond of the present Constitution, whereby to "secure the blessings of liberty."

The knights are dust,
Their swords are rust,
And their spirits are with the blest, we trust.

But now have those to whom has been bequeathed the sacred office of preserving this invaluable legacy discharged their duty? Let the records of Kansas answer. In organizing that Territory, Congress declared that the inhabitants were to be "left free to form their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Under this direct pledge, which the President was sworn to carry out, thousands of citizens from the free States left behind them the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors to find a residence amidst the privations incident to a new Territory. Carrying with them the ideas of liberty in which they were nurtured, and which the Constitution was adopted to "secure," was it strange that they should have desired to establish upon that soil, which for more than a quarter of a century had been dedicated to freedom, the institutions under which they had lived, and which they had been taught to regard as invaluable? Was it crime in them to have desired that its virgin soil should never be polluted by the foot of the slave, or their ears pained by the clank of the bondsman's fetters? By whatever motives actuated in making that Territory their residence, or however aided in their transit thither, no enemy has ever dared to charge the Free-State settlers of Kansas with any other object than that of making Kansas a free State. And yet for no other motive than this, guaranteed legitimate by the act of organization, they have, from the moment of their entry into the Territory, been treated by the Government of the country as enemies to its peace, traitors to its institutions, and visited with a persecution unparalleled for its barbarity and wantonness, save in the history of an Alva or a Charles V.

We will not follow the events in Kansas through their detail, but to the eternal disgrace of the last and present Administrations be it said, that the preparatory outrages, and forays and robberies—the burning, imprisonments and murders, perpetrated by or under the eye of Federal officials, and sustained directly or indirectly by Federal bayonets—were but as many as in one drama, having for its object the enforcement of the institution of Slavery upon an unwilling people. And this object, iniquitous and revolting, was sought to be consummated by men elected to power and place by the votes of freemen, by officers sworn to uphold that Constitution which was established to "secure the blessing of liberty." Failing in fraud, failing in violence, a last resort was had to bribery and intimidation. Thanks to the indomitable patriotism of the freemen of Kansas, this last measure of a corrupt and demoralizing Administration has met, at the hands of those whom it was designed to seduce, a rebuke as emphatic and withering as its projectors were worthy to receive. The Free-State settlers of Kansas have proved themselves worthy of their patriot sires, whilst to their oppressors is left an immortality of imperishable infamy, as just as it will prove imperishable. But shall such iniquity go unwhipped of justice? Will the honest, liberty-loving yeomanry of New-York fail to manifest their abhorrence and condemnation of "official wickedness in high places?" Above all, will they allow to the aiders and abettors in this scheme for enslaving a free people the power to carry into effect the revengeful injustice which they have threatened towards our brethren in Kansas? Shall the menace accompanying the English bill, that in case of a refusal to come into the Union under the Slave Constitution enacted at Lecompton, Kansas shall be kept in a territorial condition, under the domination of federal governors, secretaries, judges, and other officers, until she shall have attained a population of a hundred thousand or over, be carried into effect?

Whilst Florida was admitted with a white population of only thirty-three thousand, whilst Kansas was taken into the Union with only forty-two thousand white citizens, shall the fealty of Kansas to freedom be rewarded by exclusion from the family of States until she shall have performed penance for her devotion to liberty? These are questions which the Republicans of New-York must answer at the ballot-box at the coming election, in the choice of their representatives in Congress. Electors of New-York, by whatever creed formerly known, or by whatever name designated, will you falter or hesitate where there are such wrongs to liberty to avenge, such schemes of injustice to freedom to rebuke and arrest?

Another object, which it was the design of the Constitution to effect, was "to promote the general welfare." As a most essential requisite towards the attainment of this result economy in the public expenditures stands in the foreground. Tried by this standard, how do the Democratic Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN appear?

If governments ever produced wealth, if they were ever anything else than tax consumers of the hard earned productions of labor, there might be some toleration extended to expenditures not in all cases within the strict line of necessity. And when we consider that government has no revenues, except as they be derived by direct or indirect taxes upon the productive energies of the country—when we reflect that its means, irrespective of borrowing, are chiefly derived from duties upon imported products, and that of these the industrious members of society, the laborers, the mechanics and farmers, often consume more than their more wealthy brethren, the injustice of squandering the means derived from such sources upon improper and wasteful objects, will become doubly blameworthy and intolerable. Now, what are the facts on this subject, and how does this Administration stand affected under the inquiry? By a reference to the public records, we find (commencing with the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS) that the public expenditure, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and from trust funds, was as follows:

Average annual expenditure under Adams, was	$12,328,802
Average annual expenditure under Jacason, first term, was	14,062,469
Average annual expenditure under Jackson, second term, was	21,782,607
Average annual expenditure under Van Buren, was	28,047 172
Average annual expenditure under Tyler, was	20 304,566
Average annual expenditure under Polk, was	36,736,100
Average annual expenditure under Fillmore, was	48,661,960

Such was the average of expenditures under previous Administrations, whilst under PIERCE they increased in 1855 to $56 365,393; in 1856 to $60,172,402; whilst in 1857, being the first year of BUCHANAN'S Administration, they had risen to the enormous sum of over $71,000,000. But even this is thrown into the shade by the indisputable fact, that the appropriations at the last session of Congress amounted to $100,000,000; and this, too, in a time of peace and with a failing revenue, rendering it all but certain that the public debt, which on the 8th of December last amounted to $25,161,154, will be increased this year by the addition of more than $50,000,000. Well may our citizens look with astonishment and alarm on such a condition of affairs. Contrast it with the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, who, with revenues at no time exceeding in the average $26,000,000, yet paid all the legitimate expenditures of Government, besides extinguishing more than $50,000,000 of the public debt; whilst BUCHANAN, with more than fifty millions of revenue per annum, yet increases the public debt by an equal amount.

Nor will this result be regarded with surprise when we contemplate some of the objects of expenditure to which this vast outlay is devoted. In 1840 the pay for messengers and other employes of the House of Representatives amounted to $42,592; in 1857 it had risen to $156,000. In 1840 the expenses of the President's salary, house, garden and grounds amounted to $29,165; in 1857 they had increased to nearly $60,000. The printing for the Twenty-sixth Congress cost $190,864, whilst that for the Thirty-third (famous for its repeal of the Missouri Compromise) amounted to $3,025,827, or more than $10,000 for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. A Custom-house is now in process of erection in New-Orleans, and another at Charleston. To the former $2,025,258, and to the latter $1,903 000, has already been appropriated. Here, then, is nearly five millions of dollars spent on two Government bullcings, without the completion of either; whilst the expense of collecting the revenue under BUCHANAN is $1,700 000 more per annum now than it was only four years ago. The expenses for the army, which in 1840 were $7,095,267, in 1857 had increased to $19,159,150; whilst the present year will no doubt witness an increase of $8,000,000 over the latter sum. The miscellaneous expenditures of the Government—an endless collection of jobs and contracts—which in 1840 were $2,575,351, had in 1857 risen to the enormous sum of $18,946,180.

These are the evidences of Democratic economy (intensified by a probable addition, during the present year, of nearly twenty-five per cent. to the unparalleled amount already stated) to which our people, in this time of general depression of business, are invited to look. This is the manner in which BUCHANAN'S Administration exhibits its estimate of the constitutional duty to "promote the general welfare."

If these flagitious extravagances fell wholly or chiefly upon those by whom they were incurred, there would be less cause for indignation. But of the Government revenues for 1857 no less a sum than $7,433 577 was derived from duties on iron and steel and the manufactures thereof. There was collected on manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax and hemp, (many of these prime articles of necessity in every family,) the enormous amount of $27,071, 867, whilst the duties on the single article of sugar amounted to no less than $12,832,950. Thus, every farmer or mechanic who consumes a pound of English or Swedish iron or steel—every household which consumes the manufactured fabrics that enter so largely into the general consumption—every individual who purchases a pound of sugar for himself or family, is made to contribute a portion of his toll-won receipts to sustain the extravagances and favoritelsm of the so-called Democratic Administration. Who believes that if the tax-gatherers were sent around to enforce this systematic extortion for the benefit of a profligate Administration, that it would be left with a corporal's guard of supporters in either House of Congress, or in the free States?

We have thus, fellow-citizens, directed your attention to some of the demerits of an administration which, with blatan professions of democracy on its lips, has yet, from the first hour of its installment in power down to the present moment, been engaged in a crusade against the popular will and the integrity of a representative government. Did not time and space forbid, the list of grievances calling for correction might be swelled to an indefinite extent. We might show you how the power and patronage of the general Government have been systematically directed to a subversion of the rights and influence of the States, and the pbuilding of a consolidated central Government. We might point you to a horde of federal officers in every city and town, whose chief merits consist in fealty to the hand which dispenses official favor, and the behests of the oligarchy, at the bidding of which that hand is open in largesses or closed in proscription. We might point you to the efforts now in progress to subvert, through judicial decisions, the rights of the Free States within their own borders, and to annex them as pasture and hunting grounds for human chattels; to the domains where free speech is punished as a crime, and human bondage encouraged as a safe and salutary foundation for natural prosperity and greatness. It is upon merits such as we have briefly shadowed forth, that this administration bases its claims to the confidence and support of an intelligent community. Nor is it difficult to discern the well-spring from which flows the principle that gives vitality to the measures upon which we have been called to animadvert. The lion skin of a once honored Democracy cannot be stretched to cover the ear marks of a federalism that has outlived the ravages of years, and still flourishes green and vigorous amidst the frosts of time and the infirmities of age.

In view of the facts and documents thus stated, we arraign the present Federal Administration at the bar of public judgment, for its departure from the fundamental principles upon which our Government was based, for its reckless disregard of the welfare of the whole country, and its palpable minstration to sectional demands and predatory interests.

We arraign it for its persistent efforts to suborn and control the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity, and to render the law-making branch of the Government a mere stipendiary record of executive edicts. We arraign it for its manifest intention to pack and control the Federal judiciary, and through its usurpations to wrest the Constitution to ends of oppression rather than protection, and the subversion of State authority and independence. We arraign it for its reckless extravagance, in squandering the substance of our people upon unnecessary objects and for the enriching of parasitic politicians—making the expenditures of a single year of peace, under this Administration, exceed the entire expenses of the Government from its foundation to the close of JEFFERSON'S Administration, a period of twenty years. We arraign it for its interference in elections, through hordes of mercenaries whose chief recommendation to official favor is found to lie in their ability to pack conventions and subvert the purity of the elective franchise; of which a most notable example is found in the recent election in the First Congressional District of Missouri. We arraign it for its federal tendencies and efforts to turn the Government from its limited objects and restricted action into a virtual monarchy, around which the States shall revolve as mere satellites, whilst the President sits enthroned as the ruling spirit of the usurpation. And, finally, we arraign it as false to the highest object for which government is established, the liberty of the citizen—for its persistent efforts to plant Slavery on a soil consecrated to freedom by solemn compact—for its persecution of freemen for no other cause than their devotion to the memory and example of our patriot fathers, thus alienating the affections of our citizens from the government of their choice, and rendering our people the victims of discord at home, and our country an object of contempt abroad. It is to condemn and rectify abuses such as these that we now invite the coöperation of all friends of sound constitutional government, no matter by what political designation heretofore known, or under what banner enrolled.

The exigences of the times, the perils to which our institutions are exposed under the sway of rulers weak and wicked, call for a union of all whose patriotic impulses prompt them to rise above devotion to mere party interests, and who can behold in the welfare of a common country abundant cause for burying personal prejudices and minor differences of opinion. Surely no person with genuine American feelings can ask for a higher, holier sphere of duty than that which calls him to the defence of those principles of government which our patriot fathers incorporated into our political system, in order to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic ranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." No real democrat can anywhere find a more consonant object of effort than that of bringing the administration of public affairs to that honest and frugal simplicity, that rigid adherence to constitutional law which marked the earlier days of the republic, when Democratic principles were a reality and not a sham, and when "honesty, integrity and faithfulness to the Constitution," were the prerequisites to official station. And, certainly, no consistent Republican can shrink from giving his heart and his hand to the good work of limiting those aggressions upon the rights and privileges of Free labor that have characterized the last and present Federal Administrations—of arresting the ruinous extravagances which now threaten to overwhelm the country in a vortex of public debt and consequent taxation—of restoring to each department of the Government its just influence and necessary independence, and of inflicting a merited retribution on an Administration that has proved treacherous to the best interests of a confiding constituency, and false to the institutions and historic fame of a Republic that embodies the hopes, as it shares in the benisons, of the lovers of freecom in every clime and nation.

We come not to you, fellow-citizens, in a spirit of narrow selfishness. We seek not to bind you to the accomplishment of personal ends, or the advancement of sinister objects. But we desire to bring all who can afford to sacrifice minor differences and mere party designations upon the altar of public virtue, into homogeneous action, for the purpose of delivering the country from bad government, and bringing it back to those wholesome principles which found utterance in the patriotic sages who laid the foundations of our institutions strong and deep, that upon them might arise an edifice worthy of the admiration of succeeding ages, and which should prove an asylum to the oppressed, without regard to rank, condition or color. Standing upon the republican platform of principles, as indicated by the National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1856, we are prepared to welcome all who accord with us in the objects to be attained by their adoption in the administration of the Government, and ask only that the soldiers who may compose the army of freedom shall be true to the cause and country; steadfast in the performance of duty; tolerant of minor differences of opinion; and intent on securing for freedom, justice and humanity that preponderance in public action which can alone secure to us and our posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

As a step towards the attainment of these benignant results, this Convention has placed in nomination candidates for the respective stations to be filled at the coming election of known ability, probity and character, and invite for them that vigorous and effective support demanded alike by their personal worth and the importance of the principles they are called upon to represent. To render your action successful, it is necessary not only that the cause and its candidates should have your good wishes, but that your efforts in their behalf should have that steadiness and universality of action which flow from thorough organization. Let each county, township and election district proceed at once to that thorough canvass by which the vote of every elector shall be secured and by means of which alone frauds upon the franchise can be detected and thwarted. A disastrous and shameful defeat at the last election resulted from an omission to carry out this essential precaution, and the dear-bought lesson should warn all against another omission of a duty as indispensable to effective operation in a political campaign as it is certain of a crowning triumph whenever thoroughly carried into practical operation. Strong in the confidence of a just cause, proud in the presentation of a ticket composed of enlightened and patriotic citizens, relying upon the discriminating intelligence of a virtuous community, we challenge our opponents to the contest, in the full assurance that the tribunal with whom is left the arbitrament of the great questions involved will render a verdict which shall be worthy of the past history and proud position of the State of New-York.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand has improved slightly, yet, as supplies have been good, prices have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Come in freely, and are generally obtainable at low prices, yet the demand is reviving very slowly.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	1 00
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	11	@	15

Cut Meats are plenty and depressed, at 6½c. @6¾c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is firm; 450 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¼c.@11½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales of new Beef Hams, to arrive, have been reported, on private terms. Butter is in request at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, to arrive and here, at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 5c., and 50 bags Pepper, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 370 hhds. Cuba, at 7c @8¾c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 9c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c @8¾c.; 573 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c., and 3,500 bags Fernambuca on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, at full prices. Sales since Wednesday: 75 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12½c.; 233 bales Havana, at 35c.@45c.; 782 bales Cienfuegos and 89 bales Cuba, on private terms; also, 126 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c @20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 24½c ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 356 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5d.; 4,500 bushels do., in bags, at 4d.; 50 tons Copper Ore at 10s.; 12 tons Linseed Cake on 50 tons Copper Ore at 10s.; 12 tons Linseed Cake on private terms; 40 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; 15 casks Shellac at 15s.; and 250 bbls. Resin at 10d. For London, 50 tons Bark on private terms; Spirits Turpentine 4s. 6d. For other ports movements unimportant.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Flour during the week has been without animation, and prices, generally, have favored purchasers. The receipts have been moderate, and the demand chiefly confined to pressing wants of the home trade, with a very limited export inquiry. Standard State brands continue scarce and wanted, while rejected parcels are less inquired for, and prices, in a measure, nominal. Round hoop Ohio is scarce, and wanted at the close. Southern Flour is in better supply, and continues depressed. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is lower, closing dull. Corn Meal has been unsettled, closing more steadily.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat for the past week have been quite limited, but ample for the demand, which has been confined mainly to the home trade, with a few sales of unsound Spring Wheat for export. The market generally continues heavy, and for the better qualities prices are from 3c. to 5c. ℔ bushel lower than a week ago. Many cargoes have been put in store to remain until a better demand arises, the owners being unwilling to force sales while prices continue so irregular, and the market unsettled as at present. Yesterday's transactions were small, and heaviness was the prevailing feature.

RYE—Is steady, and sells in small lots.

CORN—Has been in better demand, chiefly for distilling purposes, at irregular prices, closing, however, more firmly.

OATS—Are heavy, and prices tend downwards.

BARLEY—Is dull and nominal at 65c.@80c. About 5,000 bushels California have been sold at our highest quotation.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool continue dull at 9d. for Flour, and 2½d.@3½d. for Grain.

Quarantine Speculations—Letter from the Governor's Private Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I find in the *Atlas and Argus* of this morning, an article under the following caption, "The Burning of Quarantine—Crime and Speculation," in which I am thus referred to—"What, however, is notoriously rumored, is that Dr. THOMPSON has been interested in a speculation for a new Quarantine, in which the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. SEAMAN, is also a prominent participator."

This "rumor" if any such exists, is utterly unfounded. I am not, and have not been, directly or indirectly, a "participator" in any real or supposed "speculation," for the location of a new Quarantine station. It is due alike to me, and to yourselves, that this contradiction should appear in the columns of the journal in which I am so unjustly assailed.

Respectfully yours, &c.

HENRY I. SEAMAN.

To Messrs. COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, *Atlas and Argus*, Albany.

The rumor, to which we alluded, connecting Mr. SEAMAN's name with the speculations for the removal of the Quarantine buildings, were very distinct and general about the capital, both at the last and previous sessions. That there has been such a speculation, and that there are many parties enlisted in it, who were influential and active in the lobby, there is no doubt. The denial of Mr. SEAMAN is, however, explicit as to himself; and we accept it as a full disclaimer of all interest, direct or indirect, therein. Let us add that this denial narrows down the range of an inquiry which, the next Legislature, in view of all the circumstances, will feel constrained to enter upon.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

SHIRT STORE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT,
WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORTEST NOTICE,

UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE BREASTED FIRE SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED MADDER DYED
RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
NO. 106 CHATHAM ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Increased success of
COOPER'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
BENEFIT
of
ANNIE MILNER.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858,
will be given, for the last time, Bellini's opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Miss Milner's rendition of Amina on Thursday producing an enthusiasm unparalleled.

Amina ..... Miss Annie Milner
Elvino ..... as ..... P. Miranda
The Count ..... as ..... C. Guimette
Mr. and Mrs. HOLMAN. ..... as ..... F. RUDOLPHSEN.
Conductor ..... H. C. Cooper

IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH.

On Monday evening next, in compliance with numerous inquiries, (although at a heavy expense,) will be presented, for the first time in New-York, an English version of Verdi's ever popular
IL TROVATORE.
Every note of the music, vocal and instrumental, will be given.
PRICES
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST MATINEE.
Admission to every part of the house ..... 50 cents.
No reserved seats.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1853,
Last appearance of
Senora PEPITA GASSIER,
in Rossini's celebrated comic opera of
IL BARBIERE.
On which occasion she will introduce the admirable
WALTZ OF VENZANO,
composed expressly for herself. The other characters will be supported by
SIGNOR LABOCETTA,
SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR GASPARONI, and
SIGNOR PIERINI.
Conductors ..... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager ..... AMATI DUBREUL.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 11.
Third time of the Historical Drama of
LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

Louis ..... Mr. Couldock
Dauphin ..... Miss Laura Keene
Nemours ..... Mr. Sothern
Coitier ..... Mr. Burnett
Marie ..... Miss Sara Stevens

After which M'lle. LAMOUREUX and Mr. GEO. W. SMITH will execute the
FOLKA BOHEMIAN.
To conclude with the side-splitting Farce of
THE SPITFIRE.

Tobias Shortcut ..... Mr. Jefferson
Ben Bobstay ..... Peters
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Termination of Mr. Collins' engagement, and his last appearance in New-York for many months.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1858,
Mrs. Gore's celebrated comedy of
KING O'NEIL;
OR, THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.
King O'Neil, Mr. Collins. Louis XV., Mr. H. Bland; Count Moreau, Mr. M. Smith; Richelieu, Mr. Briggs; Arundel, Mr. Wayne Olwine; Major de Bugh, Mr. Cannoll; Countess Dillon, Mrs. Hughes; Marchioness de Clermont, Mrs. A. Parker; Duchess de Marlly, Mrs. M. Smith.
In the course of the evening will sing "Wine Bright Wine," "Boys of the Irish Brigade," "Trust to Luck," "The Widow Machree," &c.
To conclude with a new farce
THE IRISH GENIUS,
with Mr. Collins in three characters.
MONDAY—LUCREZIA BORGIA and RORY O'MORE.

MADAME COLSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
W. E. BURTON has much pleasure in stating that he has made an arrangement with
MAURICE STRAKOSCH
for the appearance of this famous artiste, under engagement with him,
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
at Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Madame COLSON, the eminent cantatrice;
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO, and
Mons. JUNCA, first appearance here.
The first performance will take place on TUESDAY. Donizetti's opera of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, (The Child of the Regiment.)

Marie ..... Madame Colson
Sergeant Sulpicio ..... Sig. Amodio
Tonio ..... Sig. Labocetta

And a complete chorus are engaged.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle, $1; Amphitheatre and Third tier, 25 cents.
Seats may now be secured for any or all of the three nights, at the Box Office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. GEO. PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENOR.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Sept. 11, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama,
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI'S
GRAND JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
Have great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New York and vicinity, that they have made arrangements to appear for
ONE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1858,
With a company consisting of FIFTY pretty and talented children, together with the wonderful prodigies
THE INFANT ALICE,
and her sister
LA PETITE EMELINE,
Also on the same night
MLLE. CHRISTINE,
The celebrated dancseuse, in a variety of her much admired ballets, assisted by
MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI,
and full corps de ballet. C. BUSCH, Manager.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. N. B. Clarke.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,
Performance to commence with the drama of
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
To be followed by the drama entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 11,
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
After which,
PIZZAROBUS, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLABUS.
To be succeeded by
THE MAGIC BARREL.
To conclude with
NOT OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

GYMNASIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD having returned from his Hygienic Gymnastic Institution at Brattleboro, Vt., begs leave to inform his friends, pupils and the public, that the regular instruction in
THE ART OF FENCING,
in systematic
GYMNASTICS AND CALISTHENICS.
For sound persons of both sexes, and also in HYGIENIC GYMNASTICS, for invalids of both sexes and all ages, have recommenced. MUSIC AND SINGING also taught at the Institution. Physicians, teachers and parents who wish to give patients, pupils or children under the care of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD, either at their residences or at his Institution, will please address
HENRY GEBHARD,
GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute. Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.

MINSTREL HALL NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, and every evening during the week the following variety will be produced.
PEG WICKED FROM THE COUNTRY.
MATT PEEL'S NEW SONG, "THE LANEMAN'S SHANTY"
Burlesque on the coming great fight between Morrissey and the Benecia Boy, by Matt Peel and Moore. Mr Unsworth's new banjo song on the Dry Goods Clerks, who is the author of the "McDill Dall Brothers" and other new songs will be produced. Admission 25 cents.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES! every afternoon and evening, by that elegant, piquant, and wholly novel company of IMITATION MEN AND WOMEN, comprising the renowned exhibition termed THODOR'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, now in its fourth week in America, and to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, &c., as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.—THE FOLLOWing card of invitation has been sent to Dr. BOYNTON, and an answer, accepting the invitation, returned. His splendid course of lectures (eight) will commence, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th inst., and be continued every alternate evening till closed. Price for the course, $1.
The great interest now taken in the subject of the Natural Sciences, which are being developed and made to encircle the world with one of their great elements, induces us to ask Dr. BOYNTON to repeat, at the Cooper Institute, his eloquent illustrated lectures on *Geology, Electricity and their kindred sciences*, which he delivered, a few years since, to crowded and delighted audiences, at the Metropolitan Hall, in this City.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

John W. Francis,	Cyrus W. Field,
Francis L. Hawks,	Horace Webster,
Gorham D. Abbott,	Henry W. Bellows,
James Harper,	Isaac Ferris,
Thomas De Witt,	Wm. Adams,
Daniel F. Tiemann,	John J. Owen,
R. Ogden Doremus,	Jno. C. Cheesman,
Stephen H. Tyng,	Horatio Allen,
Valentine Mott,	R. E. Wheeler,
E. H. Chapin,	Wilson G. Hunt,
John H. Griscom,	Moses Taylor,
George B. Cheever,	Peter Cooper,
John W. Draper,	Samuel Osgood.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay.
F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Conducting his Choice Orchestra,
Will give one of his
POPULAR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 11,
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
CONCERT, FIREWORKS, FIRE BALLOON,
GRAND ILLUMINATION.
Admittance 25 cents.

MADAME COLSON.
Italian Opera at Burton's Theatre, on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. The public are respectfully informed that the first appearance of Madame PAULINE COLSON, the celebrated cantatrice, in New York will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, as MARIE in Donizetti's opera of
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
The box office for securing seats will be opened Saturday, Sept. 11.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS. EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 15,
Admittance 25 cents

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15.

MARCEL JUNCA.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce that
MARCEL JUNCA,
the celebrated basso profondo, will shortly make his début in New-York.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON,
Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—SECOND AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM, NEW FEATS of MAGIC. MONDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public, that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address, No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE—PREPARATORY TO CONcert—decorated as at the Cable Celebration—the last day the spacious gallery can be seen.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE.
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE;
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GR AT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and 'ECOSE. CASHMERE AND MOUSELINE DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ. DE LAINES, PRINTED AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY
THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE
THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT.
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858.
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH-SPRING STEEL, And are UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Fine French Merino, 6s.
Dress Silks, 4s 6d.
Shawls of every description from $1 to $75.
Black Silk, Oil Boiled, only 6s. 6d.
Paramatta Cloth, 1s. 6d.
Orleans and handsome Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
100 pairs Damaged Blankets
Sheeting and Shirting, Muslins, &c.
C. & J. MOWBRAY, No 269 Grand-st. cor. Forsyth.
A German salesman wanted.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

HARRINGTON'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CARPET LINING
Can be had of any of the principal jobbing or retail carpet stores in the City. Dealers and consumers are invited to call and examine. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee, by the New-York Carpet Lining Company, J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent, No. 448 Water st., New-York. Carpet Lining and Harrington's Premium Cotton Batting, constantly manufacturing. All orders promptly attended to.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOTHING.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
No 57 Walker st.,
West side of Broadway,
Have reduced the prices of all their goods, and have now ready new patterns of their own importation, which covers every QUALITY, STYLE and MATERIAL for gentlemen's dress.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
have now opened a beautiful assortment of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
MERINOES, DELAINES,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 723 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

LADIES' COLORED KID GLOVES,
Very finest quality imported,
Just received from Auction,
Only 55 cents a pair—a Bargain.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

WILLIAM EMBERSON—NO 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has now in store a stock of French and British goods, which, for variety, novelty, and beauty, cannot be surpassed, consisting of lace goods and embroideries, lace and thread veils, collars and sleeves, barbe, edgings, insertions, kid gloves, black lace suits, Lisle thread gloves, ribbons, trimmings, drab bonnets, with capes, from 38s. up. Also, a great many other goods, too numerous to mention, and receiving daily from auction, which he will sell cheap. No. 353 8th-av., New-York.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' Clothing received; a new lot of the latest styles. Also Misses', Boys' and Infants' Hats; and also the Seamless and Bridal Hoop Skirts; the best in the market; all sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

RIBBONS.—AUCTION GOODS.—300 CARTONS of Ribbons, from Tuesday and Wednesday's sale, at the Cash Ribbon House, No. 116 Chambers st.
JOHN FARRELL.

BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, Equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market. Gents' and Ladies', all colors and sizes, for sale by GEORGE KEYES, No. 243 8th av.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Alto singer in a church in this City or Brooklyn; reads music at sight and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capability. Is acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address ALTO SINGER, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation as leader of a choir in New-York or Brooklyn; has had several years' experience, possesses of a fine tenor voice, and can give references if desirable. Address LEADER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.—A STUdent of Divinity, having completed his theological course in Union Seminary, N. Y., desires to become somehow associated in work and in study, with a pastor, whose experience and position offer advantages. A personal interview may be had, and mutual agreement ascertained, by addressing STUDENT, Station A., Post-Office, New-York.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton, N. B.—A Sabbath evening Prayer Meeting is held in the lecture room at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. D. J. PATTERSON. Also, in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Rev. J. F. FARMER, of Williamsburg. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. The Pastor, the Rev. H. D. GANSE, will preach a sermon on the death of the Rev Edward H. May, next SABBATH MORNING, the 12th inst. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF BROOME AND GREENE STREET.—The Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Subject TO-MORROW AFTERNOON—*The Eagle's Instruction*. Deut. xxxii, 11, 12. Seats for strangers.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York. The Rev. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON 47th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.—Services will be continued in this Church as usual, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Seats will be specially provided for strangers, who are particularly invited to attend.

THE CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH. 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened for Divine service next LORD'S DAY, Sept. 12th. The Pastor, P. F. JONES, will (D. V.) preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. N. B.—The Sabbath School will also be recommenced.

THE REV W. H. CAMPBELL, D. D, PROfessor in the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach on SABBATH MORNING, (D. V.) in the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Mr. VAN NEST'S.) Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

UNION CHAPEL—CORNER THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Broadway. Prof. MATTESON being absent for one Sabbath the pulpit will be supplied in the MORNING by the Rev. W. BALDEN, and in the EVENING by the Rev. S. A. BAKER—services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PERSONAL IDENTITY IN THE RESURrection, and Mutual Recognition in the world to come; a discourse TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., west corner of 3d av., by the Pastor, JOHN BRAY. The public are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., having been closed for painting and repairs, will be reopened TO-MORROW, the 12th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Morning discourse by the Rev. C. E. HARRIS, a converted Jew. Evening discourse by the Pastor to the Young, on *Dancing*. Seats free.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. B. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½, A. M. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*; and at 7 P. M., subject—*The Pleasures of Sin*. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. J. M. CRAW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Christ weeping over Jerusalem*. Baptizing in the evening.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will deliver a Discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No 806 Broadway, TOMORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, late of Oswego, N. Y., will commence his pastoral labors in the above named Church TO-MORROW, 12th inst. He will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE REV. WM. J. FROST, RECTOR OF the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, service at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach, TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Literal Interpretation of Scriptural Language*.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TOMORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. G. HUBBELL; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS; subject, *Relation of Religion to Politics*. All are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. DR. DYER, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. MR. FARRINGTON will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½. SEATS FREE.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. R. M. NOTT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are invited to attend

THE WORLD'S CRISIS.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, S. M. J. C., will preach as above, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Reader, if a Christian, you are invited.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington square, T

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Il Barbiere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—La Sonnambula

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—The Irish Genius.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Louis the Eleventh—Spitfire—Folka Bohemian.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Ballet and Pantomime.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Pirate of the Isles—Esmeralda—Jack Sheppard.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—Pizarro—The Magic Barrel—No!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Benefit of the Fire King.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, this day, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the absence of anything more definite, we are gratified to be able to announce, on the authority of Mr. De Sauty, the Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay, that the Atlantic Cable is positively not broken. He declines to make any statement for publication other than this, and that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature.

The mails by the *Asia* at Boston reached this City last evening. Our files contain very little in addition to what was previously received by telegraph. We add items and extracts of interest.

News a week later (Aug. 14) is received from Utah. The Territory was remarkably quiet; business was reviving; the Mormons were resuming their avocations, and the condition of affairs was altogether satisfactory. Large parties of emigrants were passing through Salt Lake City on their way to the Pacific. The apostate Mormons were regaining confidence, under the protection of the Federal authority, and were even preparing to organize a new church at the capital. The depreciation in the Deseret currency continued, so that its value was nearly unrecognized.

According to the evidence of Col. Sayles, agent of the Post-Office Department, a very lawless state of things exists at present in Arizona—the pistol and bowie-knife law being the only one recognized, and Indian depredations being quite frequent.

Another mongrel assemblage similar to that which collected at Rutland some time since, yclept the "Philanthropic Convention," collected at Utica yesterday. A telegraphic summary of their proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The performances at Quarantine were varied on Thursday night by a fiendish demonstration, which was no less than the burning of several distinguished citizens—including the editors and proprietors of the obnoxious city press—in effigy. The demoniacal howls, shoutings and cheering of the mob which had gathered for the purpose, together with the discharge of fire-arms, caused the impression that an attack was about to be made upon the police force stationed inside the walls. They were accordingly summoned to quarters, the howitzer was got ready, and the force instantly scattered into three divisions, which took positions so as to command the entrances to the grounds. Each policeman being armed with the volcanic repeating rifle, capable of discharging twenty balls per minute, and the Harbor Police, also armed, dropping into line to aid in the defence of the grounds. The Commander of the United States frigate *Sabine*, Captain Thorburn, observing the rumpus on shore, and supposing an attack was being made, dispatched Lieutenant Woodhull, the first officer of the ship, with two boats, each containing 15 seamen and 12 marines, fully armed, who landed at Quarantine, to coöperate with the law and order party. The mob, however, confined their operations to a childish exhibition of burning sundry images stuffed with straw. By midnight the mob, tired of the fun, retired to their homes. A detachment of sixteen men from Company D. of the 8th Regiment, went down to the Island yesterday and pitched their tents upon the New-Brighton flats, a pleasant green slope north of the Quarantine inclosure. They were detailed to break ground, and erect tents to accommodate the regiment, which will go down to-day. The Police received them with a salute and cheers. The troops were received with entire respect by the people of the village, no riotous or insulting demonstrations being offered them. Some of the citizens who do not sympathize with incendiarism expressed a sense of great humiliation at the presence of the citizen-soldiery, sent into their county to enforce martial law. The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration for locating the site of the new hospital buildings will visit the quarantine grounds to-day by the 2 o'clock boat.

A secret investigation was had, yesterday, into the charges which have been informally made against the General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The Police Commissioners were the inquisitors, the Deputy Superintendent and other members of the Department were the witnesses, and the accused was present with counsel. The object of this preliminary examination, it was understood, was to discover what charges, if any, should be preferred against Gen. Tallmadge. After a session of two hours, the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen again failed in obtaining a quorum yesterday. There were present, one member of the Board, one Deputy Clerk, two Readers, four Reporters, and five spectators outside the bar. The Deputy Clerk, in a lachrymose tone, called the roll, and adjourned the Board until Monday.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday. Their proceedings were brief and comparatively unimportant.

Edward Tucker, the engineer of the New-Haven Railroad train which ran off the drawbridge at Norwalk five years ago, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of human life, committed suicide in this City on Thursday evening, by severing with a razor the main arteries of his left arm. He has not run any engines since the Norwalk disaster, and this calamity is said to have preyed on his mind so forcibly as to have rendered him at times nearly insane. He was 49 years of age, and has left a wife and two children residing in the vicinity of Troy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Mullen was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and recommended to Judge Russell's mercy. Sentence was deferred Robert Martin, of the Novelty Iron Works, was tried for shooting William Rolf with a pistol on Monday, July 5th, the last celebration of the national anniversary. It was impossible to decide from the evidence, whether the pistol, as was claimed by the defence, went off accidentally, or whether some grudge existed between the parties, and the firing was deliberative. Judge Russell in his charge also left that matter undecided. The jury convicted Martin, and the Judge sentenced him to pay a fine of $100, with no imprisonment. Martin it is said has influence in political circles. A few uninfluential persons pleaded guilty to sundry offences and were sentenced as severely as their crimes deserved.

The brig *Ira Raynes*, of New-York, arrived at the lower Quarantine, yesterday, from Havana *vid* Charleston, where she put in distressed on account of the illness of the captain and crew. Captain Ammidon, still suffering from the effects of yellow fever, was brought up to the marine hospital.

The great base-ball match between the Brooklyn and New-York Nines, which took place, yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, terminated in a victory for the New-Yorkers after a very sharp contest. The score stood, at the close of the match, New-York twenty-nine runs, Brooklyn eighteen runs.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions concluded their business on Thursday evening, and after a farewell session, yesterday morning, adjourned until next year.

The general markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature; 1,700 bales Cotton changed hands at full prices. Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy. A good inquiry prevailed for Corn, which closed somewhat more firmly. Provisions and groceries were quiet, as were likewise most other branches of trade.

The Union Exhorts the South Against Douglas.

A remark concerning the Illinois canvass, recently made by Mr. Speaker Orr in a stump address to his constituents, has given the Washington *Union* no little concern. He said that he was in favor of Douglas as "a better Democrat than Lincoln"—one of the two being certain, in his opinion, to be elected to the Senate. Upon this declaration the *Union* of the 7th inst. expatiates in a column and a half of earnest exhortation. While it does not question the assumption that either Douglas or Lincoln must be the Senator, it urges, with tears in its eyes, the imperative necessity of defeating the former, if the Democracy is to be saved from ruin. "The integrity of the Democratic creed, and the safety of the Democratic organization," it says, "is more formidably threatened by this Douglas movement than it has ever been threatened before;" and it likens the Little Giant to Wilmot, Sumner, Chase, Preston King and Trumbull, all apostate Democrats, who were elected with the aid of Democratic votes, for precisely the same reasons which induce Mr. Orr to prefer Douglas to Lincoln. The *Union* insists that the doctrine which permits departure from the party creed, on any point whatever, cannot be tolerated with safety to the Democratic organization. Its rule on this subject has an iron inflexibility. That Southern men should allow Douglas the slightest margin, astounds the Government organ, and it expostulates with them as follows:

"We would ask, in all sincerity, if the South is in earnest in consenting no longer to insist upon soundness in all the tenets of the national faith, and upon entire fidelity to the organization which devotes itself to the support of that faith? There are thousands of able and noble Democrats at the North, who have sacrificed themselves to their fidelity to the whole national creed, and who, if the rule obtains, of requiring them to avow merely "a better Democracy than that of the Black Republicans," would carry their districts with ease. If it may be permitted to Democrats all over the North, as it is permitted to Judge Douglas, to brand the action of their own party with fraud, to denounce its organization as stained with fraud, to act on vital questions for months together hand and glove with the opposition, to repudiate the principles of the Dred Scott decision, and explain away the party platform on the Slavery question until it means nothing, then a mountain of difficulty will be removed from their shoulders, and fifty or a hundred Northern districts, where our friends have been crushed in consequence of their heroic fidelity to the principles and the integrity of the Democratic organization, will return good, sound Democrats, true upon every question of party faith except one, *but pledged upon that one to vote with the Northern Abolitionists*. The question is a very important one for Southern decision, and we should like to have a general *expression* (not a *suppression*) of Southern opinion upon the subject."

The *Union* has received a private letter from Illinois, professing to reveal the secret designs of the Douglas men, according to which, "Their aim is, and in conversation they do not conceal it, to have Douglas delegates for all the Northwestern States; and if they fail to be recognized by, or to control the Charleston Convention, still to run their man, as the Kinderhook philosophers and Buffalo heretics did in 1848."

The *Union* goes on to explain that they hope, if driven to enact over again the Van Buren movement of 1848, to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Douglas, by holding a balance, may compel the Democrats to take him up as "a better Democrat than Seward," or the Opposition as a better Republican than the Charleston nominee. This programme certainly evinces a degree of shrewdness not altogether unworthy of its imputed parentage, while its exposure in the *Union* betrays very plainly the course which the fears of that journal are just now taking. At the close of its article it gives the subjoined recipe for "throttling" the Northern tendency to claim "a latitude of opinion on the Slavery question."

"The tactics they are practicing in every local canvass in the North typifies the tactics which they intend for the grand national arena in 1860. Such is the movement inaugurated against the integrity of the Democratic creed and organization. *It is plain that if it is not crushed by the party it will crush the party;* for the moment it is understood at the North that the Democracy, especially the Southern Democracy, *will allow a latitude of opinion on the Slavery question*, and tolerate a whole session's voting with the Abolitionists in Congress—that moment will the Democracy of the entire North be *at liberty* to agree together that they will have no opinions on the Slavery question, and to proceed upon the theory of the Buffalo-platformists that Slavery is not one of the questions belonging to the Democratic creed, upon which orthodoxy is required of the candidate.

It is plain, from the foregoing, that the speediest and most effectual mode the Southern extremists can adopt for *breaking down the National Democracy*, and thereby breaking up the Union, is to persuade the Democratic organization of *the South to agree to allow a latitude of opinion and of action on national questions to the Democracy at the North*. If they bring the South to this indulgence, there will be no National Democracy, no Union party. From extreme Southern men we could expect such a course, towards this movement of Judge Douglas' friends, as some of them have adopted. But to the true men of national sentiments at the South we are sure it is plain that *the party must throttle this Northern defection*, so thoroughly organized and extensively ramified, or that *it will throttle the National Democracy*."

A Triangular Fight.

After Wednesday next there will be, as there were last year, three State tickets in the field, and the Democrats enjoy a jubilant confidence that the result will be entirely similar. They find themselves delighted with the failure of the Republicans and Americans to unite. It is a piece of good fortune which they eagerly hoped for, but scarcely dared to expect; and they feel that nothing short of some equivalent folly on their own part can endanger the success of their ticket in November. To citizens of other States, and possibly to some unsophisticated persons at home, the persistent separation of the two Conventions at Syracuse may seem an inexplicable mystery. There was no essential or even important difference in their avowed principles. Each was sensible that its own party alone either could not carry the State, or at least that the danger of defeat was imminent, and a large majority of the delegates in each was sincerely desirous of union. But in the face of all these facts, union was unattainable.

The result is another proof of the power which masterly leadership is capable of exercising over the mere democracy of numbers. There were a few adroit politicians in the Republican Convention who had determined, for reasons of their own, that there should be no alliance with the Americans, and through the influential arts of management they prevailed. The Americans, by holding their Convention at the same time and place in which the Republicans held theirs, signified a practical willingness to unite; and in its earlier stages the conciliatory spirit which animated the latter so far prevailed as to induce the appointment of a Conference Committee. With a near approach to unanimity this Committee agreed with a similar one from the American Convention. But before the report could be adopted a more rigid discipline began to be apparent among the Republicans, and although the basis of union was substantially agreed upon, and an understanding in respect to the ticket entered into, the Republicans, in disregard of these premises, proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. This action necessitated similar nominations by the Americans, and the result is before the public. The Republican leaders must either be filled to a remarkable degree with the spirit of confidence, or must regard success as secondary to some other object. Two years ago, although electing Gov. King by a very large plurality, the Republican vote fell 45,000 below the aggregate vote of the Democrats and Americans; and last year the Republicans were beaten by the Democrats to the tune of 18,000; while the Americans, with no expectation of success, and acting, as they will do this Fall, merely for a demonstration, polled 67,000 votes. The nominations made by the latter party on Thursday evince a determination to cast as large a vote as possible this Fall, and it is their avowed expectation, how well founded we do not undertake to say, that they will materially exceed their aggregate of last year.

Science and the Press.

In the course of that voluminous defence of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, to which, the other day, we devoted some attention, the Press came in for appreciative criticism at the hands of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. In December, 1856, this paper indulged in some remarks on the error of locating an Observatory at Albany before one had been erected at New-York. Serious perturbation among the savans seems to have resulted; and Professor Bache is found, writing to President Olcott:

"That article will help you, by showing New-Yorkers that there is a deeper depth than that into which you wish the Gotham liberalities to plunge. If any man says, 'I will wait for the New-York Observatory,' do you say, 'we are collecting for *that* also. How much shall we put you down for? In the meantime, if *that* should fail, give us the promise of half that sum."

But the recommendations of the Times were not to be disposed of by this scheme for procuring money under false pretences, and disappointed and embittered, the Superintendent again writes:

"To take issue with an Editor, ignorant of matters of science, would be undignified, and hardly help our cause. He would be sure to have the last word, and the less he knows the better; for he could go on in such a strain as that article forever."

Even so. The Press, we must in all humility admit, is ignorant of matters of science, and to take issue with it upon its errors *would* abate the dignity of a savant. The utmost reach of intelligence among journalists seldom goes beyond a knowledge of the revolutions of the earth; the relations between the hour of putting the paper to press and the hour of sunrise; the possibility of a belated compositor having a moon to light him home; and a misty idea of magnetism as a means of expediting telegraphic intercourse. In addition to these points, a recent attempt to impress it with the difference of longitude and time between London and New-York, has not been wholly unsuccessful. If any fortunate writer knows, beyond these advanced data, that two and two actually make four, that x and y, the unknown agencies of the Press, are occasionally equal to B, or any other of the ascertained letters of the alphabet; and if moreover he find the rule for taking the altitude of conspicuous men; and of sounding their abysses of knowledge with due allowance for those deeper depths as to which the lead-line fails to give a faithful report, he is a man to be envied, and possibly not entirely without claim to some notice and correction from the dazzling lights of science. We submit the view diffidently; trusting that the absence of a mastery of the exact sciences is in some instances indemnified by the possession of common sense and shrewd business ability, qualities not always attendant upon mathematical advantages.

It is, therefore, perhaps, on the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, that the Press so habitually lends itself to the advancement of science. It permits itself to be the medium of scientific intercourse between observers and experimenters the world over; records astronomical discovery with busy promptitude; brings together the results of meteorological observation; and registers every shoal, rock, sand-bank and submarine reef which the indefatigable corps of the Coast Survey detects in unfathomable depths of the ocean, and reports with pardonable self-glorification. In regard to the latter class of phenomena, it is but just to say, that we should often suffer in unenlightened ignorance, did not the Superintendent, repressing momentarily his scorn of the agent, supply the Press liberally with the story of enterprising achievement. How else, indeed, could the material of a respectable public opinion be preserved in favor of the Survey, without which the annual appropriation would surely fail?

And here we encounter the reflection that in betraying the unscientific character of the Press, a character which, after a dictum so authoritative, it must ever retain, Superintendent Bache has done his own interests an ill turn. A suspicion, it is painfully notorious, has found currency that the Coast Survey is a vast machine of patronage and favoritism, barren of valuable returns to the public service, a snug job that might have been finished years ago, but which, under the judicious nurture of its managers, is likely to abide while the shore has a rock, the sea a tide, and the Treasury a dollar. At each return of the annual appropriation these suspicions find utterance, and threaten to bring the Survey to an untimely end. And at each crisis of the sort the Press, especially the Press of this City, and of the Press of this City, especially the Times, have come to the rescue, and trading on a fallacious reputation for scientific lore, have advocated the vast practical value of the work, and the undoubted zeal, honesty, and assiduity of its head. Of this vantage ground the Superintendent has deprived us. It is now only too evident to the public that we have been talking about what we did not understand, and, but for this early exposure, might have talked on forever in the same presumptuous fashion; and so have perpetuated a system of public plunder. It is in this tone any future effort we may be tempted to make in the same friendly direction, will be met and repressed. And then it will be well for the Professor to remember who spiked our guns and left us at once at the mercy of his adversaries and of our own.

Jonathan Wilds in Wisconsin.

The great La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad swindle has received a touch from the hands of the directors within the last few days, which was all that it wanted to convert it into a masterpiece of the art of impudent fraud. They commenced by doing what has never been attempted even since the days of Jugurtha—buying up the whole government of a sovereign State at so much a head, with other people's money. Bribing a Governor and legislators with money out of one's own pocket is a tolerably barefaced and wicked operation, but bribing them with other people's money, placed in the briber's hands for the sole object of building a railroad, bears marks of genius about it which Vidocq himself might be proud of. They went even further than this, and defended what they had done as an eminently just and moral transaction. The leading actor in the affair declared with inimitable *naïveté* that he could not see for the life of him what there was wrong about it, and was of opinion that a vote given in consideration of $5,000 was any day as good as a vote given in obedience to one's conscience. This piece of impudence has now for some months been attracting the public admiration, but within the last month it has been followed by another which throws it completely in the shade. The directors actually held a meeting, at which they resolved to call upon every one of the corrupt recipients of the Company's bonds, to return the same, telling each of them that "he would no doubt see the importance of doing so."

We presume most of the replies to this cool request have been variations upon the air of "Don't you wish you may get it," but the request itself is one which only veritable artists, whose brains the sacred fire has warmed, would ever think of propounding. The work is now complete, and deserves to be embalmed in the memory of a grateful country, as the happiest combination of knavery and impudence upon which any actor of either ancient or modern times has ever lighted. The manner in which the directors recover their virtue, and the almost indignant rebuke which they administer to these accomplices under cover of an official invitation to "let them have those bonds again," is too good to be let slide into oblivion. There is no species of literature, from the heroic poem to the tract for Southern circulation at four cents the dozen, in which it might not be used with the happiest effects. Few even of the greatest of reformed drunkards have ever come up out of so deep a gutter, with an air of such chastened repentance, as the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad directors wear in demanding restitution of the property of the stockholders from their confederates in the late great swindle. Next to wishing to see the whole party in the State Prison, sealing their conversion to common honesty by touching devotion to the useful and laudable pursuits of stone-breaking and oakum-picking, we could sincerely wish to have their mental and moral experience carefully compiled, and preserved for the encouragement of all abandoned sinners and reckless embezzlers in time coming.

A certain Mr. Woodle, who, it appears, partook of the plunder, and holds some of the bonds, has replied rather tartly, but with impudence worthy of their own, to their request to return them, in a letter which we published recently. He declares he does *not* "see the importance" of complying with their demand, but has sent for Lord Rosse's telescope, and will again examine it, and communicate the result, and in the meantime, that they had better defer all further action in the premises. That the directors were simple enough to expect any better answer, we can hardly believe, considering their antecedents, and are reluctantly driven to the conclusion that they and Woodle are funny dogs, who will have their joke, and have this time been playing off a little farce for the stultification of the wretched and dunder-headed public. Woodle, we all know, has no more right to the bonds he holds than to the goods in the stockholders' stores; but a man who will accept bonds under such circumstances will keep them. Let those who tempted him to take them, in the first instance, repent ever so much, we, for our part, sincerely hope that neither he nor any of his confederates will ever disgorge a cent of the spoil. We should be sorry to have the people of Wisconsin cheated by any such device into the notion that all the evil of frauds like this lies in the pecuniary loss, and that restitution once made, the *status quo* is restored. The worst of such transactions is the stab they administer to public morality, the shame they bring on the nation, the distrust they inspire in every relation between man and man, which is not watched over by a policeman or a jailor. The moral effect of such gigantic frauds would be spoiled by the hasty repentance of the swindlers. Now that the world knows that Woodle and his colleagues have got La Crosse and Milwaukee bonds, and how they got them, we hope they will keep them and use them in such fashion as to make the shareholders smart keenly for committing their property into the hands of such unscrupulous operators as the Directors.

The Danubian Principalities.

Although the official announcement of the results of the Parisian Conference has not yet been made, we find them authoritatively stated in the *Constitutionnel*. The following points have been established. The independent organizations of Moldavia and Wallachia are retained, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the French Government to effect entire consolidation. The form of these organizations, as it is common to both, may be discussed in the singular number. The Chief Executive officer will be a Hospodar, elected for life by the Legislative Chambers, and not appointed as hitherto by the Sultan, though the latter will have the formal right of approving the choice. No act of the Hospodar is to be effective unless countersigned by one of his ministers. The ministers in their turn will be held to a strict account by the Chambers—a body chosen, not by universal suffrage, but on the basis of a census to be immediately taken. There is also to be a Council of State, permanent in its character, one duty of which will be to propose and prepare laws to be submitted to the Legislature. Its members will be chosen by the Hospodar in conjunction with the Chambers. A High Court of Justice will be common to both countries. In regard to popular rights, the provisions are not illiberal. The equality of all citizens before the law, equality as to taxation, individual liberty, the maintenance of property and its guarantees, the abolition of a privileged class, the admissibility of every man to public office, are stipulations highly creditable to the wisdom of the Conference. Altogether, what with the ample powers of the Legislative bodies, and the abundant reserve of individual rights, the people of the Principalities have little else to find fault with in the business than that they have had no part in concocting it. It is very doubtful whether they would have dealt as sensibly and generously by themselves i they had.

The Republican Address.

We make room in this morning's issue of the Times for the Address of the Republican State Convention. It discusses the subjects of Canal Enlargement, Executive Power, Kansas, and the Extravagance of the National Administration, at much length. While the doctrines it advances will doubtless meet the approval of the Republican Party, there is little in the style or ability of the document to invite perusal. Such political dissertations are, at best, somewhat heavy reading, and should therefore be written with force, elegance, and brevity. All these requisites were unfortunately neglected by the author of the Address in question. It was read by Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, but we are not prepared to impute its parternity to that gentleman, and have no idea that the real author will ever come forward to claim credit for his work. Allowance is to be made for speeches delivered in a heated Convention, as they must be supposed to partake of the excitement of the occasion. But a discourse deliberately prepared beforehand, which is common-place, verbose and vapid, is without excuse.

A Wicked Hoax.—The story which we copied on Thursday from the Utica *Evening Telegraph* about the death of Mr. Smith, the former proprietor of the Sea View House, and his confession of the murder of Moses, turns out, as we supposed it would, a sheer fabrication. Mr. Smith is alive and hearty, and residing in this City; and of course the whole story of his confession is without a shadow of truth.

Academy of Music.

One of the finest performances of the "Trovatore" ever heard in this City was given last night at this house to an overflowing audience. It was in every way a triumphant occasion—the artists being *encored* and recalled as a matter of course. Mme. Gassier displayed more dramatic force than in her previous essay of Verdi's works, and in accuracy of musical elocution was, we think, equal, if not superior, to any of her predecessors in the *rôle*—and it has been well rendered in this City. The new tenor, Steffani, created a second *furore*. His magnificent voice is admirably adapted to Verdi's manly music, and although sometimes forced, last night was enjoyable in a preëminent degree. The effect produced by this artist may be estimated by the fact that he was called out three times after the third act. Miss Adelaide Phillips, who is known favorably in the *rôle* of *Azucena*, was excellent, and divided the applause with the best. The performance was in every respect superb.

There will be a *Matinée* to-day, when Rossini's opera of the "Barbiere" will be performed.

City Items.

Suicide of the Engineer who Ran the New-Haven Train off the Norwalk Bridge.—Edward Tucker, the Engineer of the train which ran off the bridge at Norwalk, Conn., some five years ago, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of human life, committed suicide on Thursday afternoon. About 1 o'clock he called at the house of Mrs. Bodine, No. 329 Tenth-avenue, with whom he formerly boarded. He stated that he had just arrived in the City from Boston, and having been up all night felt very much exhausted and asked Mrs. Bodine if she would allow him to lay down to take a nap. He was shown into the room of a boarder named Henry Waters, there being no unoccupied room in the house, and as was supposed, lay down to sleep. At 8 o'clock the servant knocked at the door to call him to supper, but no answer being returned it was presumed that he was sound asleep, and Mrs. Bodine thought she would not disturb him. About two hours afterwards Mr. Walter went into the room, when he found Tucker lying across the bed, the bed clothes being saturated with blood, and a large pool of blood being on the floor. He had evidently been dead several hours. An examination proved that he had severed the main artery of the left arm with a razor, and bled to death. Tucker leaves a wife and two children in the vicinity of Troy. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner Gamble. No evidence was elicited showing any motive that could have led the deceased to take his life. An examination of the body showed that he made two cuts on the arm, one across the wrist, severing completely the tendons, and the other inside of the forearm, cutting into the main artery. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. Tucker has not run any engine since the Norwalk casualty, but has worked most of the time in various machine-shops in Boston and vicinity. He arrived here without any money, and it is thought that his extreme poverty had more to do with his self-destruction than any other cause. It was incidentally stated that since the Norwalk disaster he had not been the man he formerly was, but had indicated occasional aberration of mind. He was born in Massachusetts, and was 40 years of age.

American Pomological Society.—The Seventh Session of this Society will commence next Tuesday, and will be continued during several successive days. The objects of this Society is to collect and diffuse such researches and discoveries as have been recently made in Pomology, and to concert measures for the further advancement of the science. It is hoped that, at the approaching Convention, every State and Territory of the Union and the British Provinces will be represented. Nurserymen, fruit-growers, and all others interested in Pomology are also invited to be present and to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. There will be an exhibition of fruit specimens, which will doubtless be worthy of the public notice.

Meeting of the Tammany Delegates.—The Tammany Hall or Sweeney Committee Delegates had a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles presided, and Richard B. Connolly acted as Clerk. Credentials were presented and examined from all the City Delegates, 17 in number. From the Eleventh District, (Twentieth Ward,) Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, and Dennis Ryer, Councilman, appeared, each claiming to have been regularly and duly elected. The matter was discussed briefly, after which it was referred to a Committee of three to report. The Committee consists of Messrs. Minot, Cooper and Field. The Delegates then adjourned, to meet at Syracuse at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst.

New-York Harmonic Society.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held at their rooms at Dodworth's, on the evening of the 6th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

President—F. M. Carrington.
Vice-Presidents—J. Warren Brown and H. P. Marshall.
Secretary—James H. Aikman.
Financial Secretary—A. W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Archibald Johnston.
Librarian—William Wild.
Standing Committees—*Tenor*—Wm. A. Cummings, Charles Tucker, J. P. Brouner and W. B. Taylor. *Bass*—W. H. Livingston, Augustus N. Smith, John H. Wood and Geo. C. Stone.

The Annual Reports of the Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer were read, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Handel's greatest work, the oratorio "Israel in Egypt," is now in rehearsal under the direction of their conductor, Mr. Bristow, and will be produced during the coming season, together with several other large choral works.

Lectures on Geology.—It will be seen by a Card under the Amusement head, signed by a large number of our prominent citizens, that Dr. Boynton has consented to give his brilliant course of Illustrated Lectures on Geology, at the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing next Friday evening. The same course attracted and delighted an audience of some four thousand, at the Metropolitan Hall, about five years since.

A funeral sermon, on the late James Eddy, will be preached by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in Schermerhorn-street, above Nevins, next Sabbath (to-morrow) morning at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

Sword Presentation.—The Greenwich Guards at their last excursion to Yorkville Park, presented Captain Simon Myers with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, as a token of their appreciation of his character as an officer and a gentleman.

Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine had their monthly meeting on Thursday evening, instead of on Wednesday evening, of last week, the session having been postponed, on account of the Cable Festival. Dr. Batchelder, the President, was in the Chair.

Dr. Morr, in consonance with the invitation of the Academy, at the last meeting, continued his remarks on the prostate gland, or body, as it is often called, for its uses are not yet fully understood. It surrounds the urethra at the neck of the bladder in all male animals, and consists, in some, as the elephant, of as many as four distinct bodies. There are in man three lobes, bound down firmly by a membranous fascia, and consequently, by reason of inflammation, any swelling not only gives rise to great pain, but also interferes with micturition. The prostate is subject to a variety of morbid changes, that make it an object of great interest to the surgeon. In the common, or sub-public operation of lithotomy, it is divided completely through on either one or both sides. Dr. Morr divides it on only one side, preferring the "unilateral" incision, and uses the knife instead of the gorget. This operation was one of the first performed by the ancient surgeons, and they succeeded tolerably well, without much knowlege of anatomy. Dr. Morr has performed lithotomy now 164 times, and has been so fortunate as never to cut without finding the stone. He exhibited to the Fellows a calculus weighing 17 ounces and upwards, which he had removed, some twenty years ago, by the sub-public incision, and which he believed to be the largest ever extracted by that operation.

The condition of the prostate is frequently affected, and more especially in large cities, by the condition of the urethra. Dr. Fothergill, of London, who remained through life a bachelor, finally died of prostatic disease, but was complimented during his last illness by Mr. Percival Pott, the Surgeon, on the excellent condition in which his uretara was found. Rome and Paris and London are particularly hard on urethras.

To his general remarks on the morbid anatomy of the prostate Dr. Morr added a more full description of the various diseases to which this body is subject, such as atrophy or a wasting away, inflammation which sometimes ends in abscess, ulceration, cancer hard and soft, tuberculization, which is a scrofulous affection, and phlebolites or stony concretions in the veins. But the most common and serious disorder of this body is hypertrophy, a kind of enlargement that occurs in old men, and is one of the most distressing maladies of advanced life. He concluded with a curious piece of anatomical information concerning the *uvula vesicæ* or *louette vesicale*, a duplicature of the mucous membrane, situated at the origin of the urethra and sometimes intercepting entirely the flow of water from the bladder. The treatment of this affection consists in breaking down the barrier by the introduction of an instrument and the subsequent use of caustic, after the manner of his friend Dr. Horace Green, who has attained so much celebrity in diseases of the larynx and windpipe.

Dr. May, of Washington, referred to the case of the late Colonel Benton, in which the third lobe of the prostate fortunately was not affected. He concurred with Dr. Mott in the importance of free and complete division of the prostate in the operation of lithotomy.

Dr. Raphael quoted Mr. Ericson, of London, as favoring the practice of cutting the gland in part and completing the opening by laceration in order to prevent hemorrhage.

Dr. Mott answered that it was true young surgeons were prone to use the smallest possible incision, at the risk of bruising and destroying the edges of the wound in their efforts at extraction. He had intended to give the Academy simply his own opinion, founded on his own experience.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Academy then adjourned to their next regular monthly meeting, the first Wednesday evening in October.

Police Intelligence.

Cowhiding a French Music Teacher.—A French music teacher, about 50 years of age, who has a wife and several children, has, for some time past, been giving music lessons to two young ladies, daughters of a down-town merchant who resides in the Fifteenth Ward. The teacher fell violently in love with one of the girls—or, at least, so he professed—and importuned her to elope with him. The girl told her sister, and the latter, thinking to punish the elderly teacher of crotchets and demisemi-quavers, wrote him a note, signing her sister's name to it, stating that if he would come in a carriage to the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, she would meet him and elope with him. At the appointed place and hour the Frenchman and carriage were on hand, and so were several young men who were apprised of the affair. The young men drew the elderly music teacher from his hired vehicle, and gave him a good drubbing, and afterwards gave him in charge of a policeman. The officer took him to the Station house, but no one appearing against him he was discharged.

Fight between two Prisoners in the Tombs.—Mike Collins and Hugh McCormick, who are confined in the Tombs for drunkenness, had an altercation yesterday, about a knife, while at dinner. The dispute ended by Collins cutting a deep gash in the head of McCormick with the knife. Collins was immediately placed in a cell. Some months ago he beat a fellow prisoner so severely that the latter died.

Forgery.—Henry Burtnell was yesterday arrested charged with having forged the name of Mr. H. N. Badeau to a note for $274 46. The note was given in payment for a quarter's rent of a room in Wooster-street. The accused was taken to the Second District Police Court and held for examination.

Untrusty Servant.—Eliza Maxwell, employed in the family of Mr. John Prime, No. 673 Greenwich-street, was locked up yesterday to answer a charge of stealing $70 worth of jewelry belonging to her employer.

Personal.

The *Critic* speaks as follows of the Thackeray and Yates difficulty: "Whether, as a cotemporary asserts, Mr. Justice Willes has or has not given an opinion as to Mr. Edmund Yates' cause of action against the Garrick Club, for having expelled him, we cannot say. It is very unlikely that a Judge would commit himself to an opinion upon a case which might possibly come before him in a judicial capacity; but whether that be so or not, we have little doubt that if Mr. Yates prosecutes his case in a proper manner, the Committee of the Club will awake to the unpleasant fact that they have acted not only unwisely, but illegally. The Club is possessed, we understand, of funded property to the amount of £3,000 or £4,000, besides the lease of the house, the furniture, plate, wines, &c., and a very valuable collection of pictures. Now, when a member has paid his entrance fee and subscription, he acquires an equal share and ownership with the other members of the Club in each and every part of the property which belongs to the Club. The members are, in point of both law and fact, partners, and they take the common property, share and share alike. It may, perhaps, be argued that the laws of the Club form part of each member's contract with his fellow-partners, and that the by-laws give a power of expulsion for gross misconduct or becoming infamous. Even granting that, the Committee will have some difficulty in proving that the description of Mr. Thackeray comes within either category. If we are not misinformed, it will be before a Court of Equity, and not of law, that this knotty point will have to be debated, inasmuch as Mr. Yates' best remedy is by a bill, praying to have an account taken of the partnership property, and to have it sold by public auction, and his share of the proceeds paid to him. This seems a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

The *Court Journal* has this notice of the fortune of Lord Stanley: "It is generally known that the heir of the house of Derby enjoys, under some family arrangement, a noble income, independent of the earl. It arises from considerable property in the neighborhood of Liverpool, and the value is generally supposed to be about £10,000 a year. Lord Stanley has not yet formed any establishment, his Lordship occupying rooms in his father's house, and, with this exception, living absolutely *en garçon*.

Mr. Bright, M. P., has found it necessary to state publicly that he has no connection with any emigration scheme to Australia, and can render no assistance to persons wishing to emigrate. Since the publication of the letter of Messrs. Cornish & Bruce, railway contractors, the member for Birmingham has been overwhelmed with letters on the subject.

Mlle. Piccolimini and her party was to leave for this country early this month. They will come by the Galway line of steam-packets for this port.

Obituary.

J. P. Harley, a favorite English actor, died suddenly at London, on the 27th ult. He was seized with violent illness while performing his character of *Launcelot Gobbo*, in "The Merchant of Venice," at the Princess's, on Friday evening. On leaving the stage, at the conclusion of his scene in the second act, he was observed to stagger, and, being about to fall, was supported by Mr. G. Ellis, the stage-director. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed with all care to his residence in Gower-street. He was for a brief time sensible, so much so indeed as, on being asked the name of his med

AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

The streets of this goodly city are as full of black coats and white neckerchiefs as Canada is of thistle downs. The Michiganders are aghast at this irruption of ministers and laymen, for they have never seen the like before. What is the cause of this assemblage I need not inform those at all interested in the great religious movements of the day. Never before has the Board held a session so far West. But it belongs to the whole country. The North, the South, the East and the West take pride in what it has accomplished, and feel a deep and abiding interest in what it is yet to bring about. It is but natural, therefore, that each section should claim the privilege of having its sessions held in it. In 1853 Cincinnati was the place of meeting, and now the forty-ninth session is being held in Detroit.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this P. M., the friends of the Board began to assemble in the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD'S (First Presbyterian) Church, and while the clock was striking the hour, as promptly as if he were reading the Scriptures at morning prayers at Williams' College, the Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., called the assembly to order, and invited the Rev. Dr AIKEN, of Cleveland, to read a portion of the Scriptures and to lead in prayer. Then the Rev. Dr. POMEROY read the 527th hymn:

"Assembled at Thy great command," &c.

and started the tune "Duke-street," in which the audience joined generally, for congregational singing is a marked feature of these great missionary meetings. The Rev. Mr. PETTENGILL was elected Assistant Recording Secretary. After reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, held at Providence, R. I., Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem, the Recording Secretary of the Board, invited all Honorary and Corporate members who might be present to hand in their names to the Secretaries, and in addition to their names, he would like to have them lay aside their modesty for the time being, so far as to affix whatever honorary initial letters they might be entitled to. Their knowledge on this subject was not so extended as to entitle the Secretaries to be considered omniscient, and if by gentlemen omitting to do this any mistakes were made, they must blame themselves.

President HOPKINS announced as the Committee of Arrangements Drs. Duffield, Ketchell and the Rev. Wm. Hogarth, of Detroit; Prof. Laurence, of East Windsor, Conn.; and the Rev. Geo. W. Wood, of New-York City.

JAS. M. GORDON, Esq., Treasurer, then presented his report. The principal items of expenditure are as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Zulu Mission	$13,173 19
Gaboon Mission	19,493 31
Mission to Greece	1,480 29
Mission to North Armenia	73.711 20
Mission to South Armenia	15,534 64
Assyrian Mission	11,702 40
Nestorian Mission	11,017 72
Bombay Mission	7,336 94
Ahmednuggur Mission	12,405 33
Satara Mission	1.615 00
Kolapoor Mission	629 40
Madras Mission	6,419 73
Madura Mission	31,772 76
Ceylon Mission	15,700 99
Canton Mission	506 59
Fuh Chau Mission	3,990 07
Shanghae Mission	5 889 61
Sandwich Islands Mission	26,060 00
Murmesia Mission	8,224 34
Choctaw Mission	6,564 61
Cherokee Mission	5,246 19
Dakotah Mission	1,477 78
Ojibwah Mission	5,768 80
Tuscarora Mission	1,124 64
Seneca Mission	2,490 54
Abenaquis Mission	552 00
Agencies	13,894 92
Publication	10,062 06
Secretaries	5,220 00
Treasurers	4,690 00
New-York	4,885 82
Miscellaneous	5,512 24
Arrat and Amoy	16,191 23
Balance of Debt, Aug. 1, 1857	2,847 59

This runs up the entire expenditure of the Board during the past year to $374,889 35. The entire receipts were $334,018 48, leaving a deficit of $40,870 87.

Thus it will be seen that the financial embarrassments of the year have come upon the Board, and places it in a position where it calls more loudly than ever before for help. Its embarrassments and the way in which it is to be freed from them will doubtless give rise to a spirited discussion. The Treasurer's report was certified as usual to a committee, consisting of Wm. H. Brown, Esq., of Chicago; the Hon. Chas. Noble, of Munroe; R. W. Steele, Esq., Dr. L. A. Smith, of Newark; the Hon. C. T. Hubbard, A. W. Porter, Esq, and J. N. Patmer, Esq.

Dr. POMEROY, one of the Secretaries of the Board, reported on the Home Department. Three of the most interesting items were the following:

Since the last meeting of the Board two corporate members have deceased, to wit: Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D., of Connecticut, and ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York. Intelligence has also been also been received of the death of two missionaries and three assistant missionaries.

Thirty-one persons have been sent forth to the different missions, twelve of whom were returning to fields which they had previously occupied. There are under appointment in this country, twelve missionaries and four female assistant missionaries.

GABOON MISSION.

There is danger of serious annoyance to the Gaboon Mission from the French, who, in the prosecution of their trade for apprentices, have taken possession of the river. The Mission has been afflicted during the year by the death of Dr. FORD and Mr. HERRICK.

THE ZULU MISSION,

in Southern Africa, is steadily advancing in the several departments of its work. Their language has been reduced to writing, and a Zulu Kaffir dictionary published in a volume of 417 royal octavo pages. The sixteen churches contain about two hundred members, and the mission affirm that their native brethren live as consistently with their profession, all things considered, as do church members in Christian lands. The important discoveries of Drs. LIVINGSTONE and BARTH increase the interest of African Missions.

ARMENIANS, &C.

After making mention of the labors of Dr. KING in Greece, the report passes to the Armenians, Bulgarians and Turks. Two distinct companies of Missionaries, the Northern and Southern, divided by the Taurus Mountains, are laboring for them. The design has been, *first*, to revive the knowledge and spirit of the Gospel among the Oriental Churches; and *secondly*, by this means to operate upon the Mahommedans. In this great field the Board has more than seventy laborers, male and female, from our own country, and a hundred native helpers, a third of whom are either ordained or licensed preachers of the gospel. Somewhat more than thirty churches have been organized, with nearly a thousand members; and two hundred and twenty-five of these were received on profession the past year. There are also common schools for the children of the church and for others, and schools of the prophets; and the press is worked on an extended scale, having printed 14,000,000 pages the past year.

SYRIA.

This mission preaches the Gospel statedly in sixteen places. Fifteen were added to the church, making the number received from the beginning 121. In the Seminary are 25 students. The thirty common schools contain 1,020 pupils, of whom 300 nearly are girls. The Arabic translation of the Scriptures, left in such forwardness by Dr. SMITH, is committed for completion to Dr. VAN DYCK, who is thoroughly acquainted with the language. In 1857, the press sent forth a million and a half of pages.

NESTORIA.

This mission, with its seat of operations on the plain of Ooromiah, has 52 out-stations, 40 native preachers, and 30 native helpers. The press has sent forth a million of pages; 63 common schools have the names of 1,200 children; the male and female boarding schools number nearly a hundred pupils; the gospel has been statedly preached in 40 different places; and 249 Nestorians are acknowledged by the missions as worthy of a place at the Lord's table.

MAHRATTAS.

The mission to this tribe of Western India has on the whole prospered during the year, though the convulsions of the North have been somewhat felt. At Kolapior, one of the stations, an outbreak did take place. The Ahmednuggur Mission has divided a portion of its field into eleven districts, which contain half a million of people. The schools for catechists contains 20 pupils, and that for Christian girls 40. Eight of the ten churches are in the Ahmednuggur Mission, and contain 240 members, 56 of whom were admitted last year. The admissions in this year were 129. An encouraging fact is the steadfast adherence to Christianity displayed in the prayers of the great meeting, some preferring to die rather than relinquish it.

CEYLON.

The suspension of instruction in the English language, a step which excited so much feeling among the friends of the Board a year or two since, has developed an unexpected self-supporting educating power among the Christian nations. Forty-nine village schools contain 1,566 pupils. The female boarding-school contains 62. The mission has not yet the number of members conversant with the Tamil language, sufficient to enable it to resume the Batticotta seminary in any form. The churches received 34 members by profession, and now number 410. Several useful books were published; and a class of medical students, taught by Dr. GREEN, were introduced into the profession.

MADURA.

In this mission, of churches there are 22, with a membership exceeding 900, 126 of whom were received the past year. Twelve are village churches, in distinction from the station churches. Four of these have pastors, and others are soon to receive them. There are more than a hundred native helpers; and these are all needed, because there, as here, the merely nominal Christianity is considerably more diffused than that which is real and vital, there being 134 organized nominally Christian congregations, with upwards of 5,000 members, and more than 3,000 of these are adults. Sixty-four village schools contain 756 pupils; and there is a boarding-school of 41 girls. The seminary has 59 pupils; 43 in the full course, and 16 in the partial course, including three candidates for the pastoral office.

The mission obtains its books from Madras, and an Adams press has lately been added to the printing establishment there. The issues last year in Tamul and Telugu exceeded 18,000,000 pages.

CHINA.

The war at Canton nearly suspended operations there for a time. At Fuh Chau a church of six members has been formed. The report expresses a hope which has been more speedily realized than was anticipated; that the present combined efforts of the great commercial nations to liberalize the views and policy of the Chinese Government would at least have the effect to open the way there for the gospel.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The church here has received a thousand accessions during the year. The Government supports more than three hundred common schools. It also maintains the seminary at Lahainaluna, with its 100 pupils and 500 graduates. The Board sustains two high schools, with 120 pupils. The Hawaiian churches still support the mission to the Marquesas Islands.

MICRONESIAN ISLANDS.

The *Morning Star*, the missionary ship built by contributions from the children, has given a new impulse to the missions here. A hold has been obtained on the Caroline, Kingsmill and Marshall Islands. As the Sandwich Islands may be the first step, so Micronesia may be the second in the great telegraphic post route across the ocean, and the churches should anticipate and counteract the invasions and corruptions of commerce by introducing the purifying elevating influences of the gospel, in advance of an infidel corrupting civilization.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Among Choctaws and Dakotas peculiar excitements have acted somewhat prejudicially to the interests of the Missions, but not so much so as was at first feared. Among the Cherokees and Ojibwas the work is reported as progressing favorably. The missionary to the Abenaquis has felt compelled to resign his office. The reason of this is the insufficiency of the Indian seigniory for their support. He does not feel that his labors have been lost. The summary of the report is interesting and valuable.

Summary.

Number of Missions	27
Number of Stations	121
Number of Out-Stations	101

Laborers Employed.

Whole number sent from this country, including Physicians, &c	373
Native Helpers	524
Total	897

The Press.

Number of Printing establishments	8
Pages printed last year	45,489,346
Pages printed from the beginning	1,080,481,083

The Churches.

Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	138
Number of Church Members, ditto	27,740
Added during the year, ditto	1,532

Educational Department.

Number of Seminaries	6
Number of other Boarding Schools	17
Number of Free Schools, (312 supported by Hawaiian Government)	619
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools, (6,460 do.)	16,128
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries	348
Number of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	544

Whole number in Seminaries and Schools..17.020

After the reading of the report, of which the above is a brief abstract, the presiding officer appointed a Business Committee, of which Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman. The Board then adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The church, which will hold perhaps 1,200 people, was crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience intent on hearing the annual discourse, which it had been announced would be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, D. D., of Bangor, Me. Dr. S. took for his text Luke 11:41, "But rather give alms of such as ye have; and behold all things are clean unto you." To some this seems strange advice to give to the Pharisees who insisted so strongly on outward cleansing, and some commentators have endeavored to explain it by supposing the Saviour commanded the outward act simply as a sign of the disposition. It is much more probable here that the command was intended as a cause designed to produce a certain effect. The Pharisees were exceedingly avaricious, and the Saviour knew that words which struck at their pockets would go to their hearts. Giving is essential to the soul's growth, and this the speaker took for his theme: "Giving what God has given us as a means of disciplining and purifying the character." The influence it has on the character is twofold—retrospective and prospective. It indicates genuineness of repentance, when the person who gives has acquired his possessions wrongfully, and wishes to make reparation. Property thus gained can rarely be restored to those from whom it was taken, so it must go back to the Lord, the giver of all. Were this principle carried into effect fully, His treasury would receive fragments—yes, masses—which are now in the hands of those having no title to them. Each one should take the candle of the Lord, and pass through his own premises, searching strictly. *Secondly*—The present and prospective moral influence of giving was considered. The love of money stands in the way of this. By this desire for more a great crash is brought about, and the whole surface is strewn with wrecks. We would suppose it impossible that this avaricious grasping for more could be repeated. But it is repeated by the same actors, with the wounds in their flesh still bleeding, and the indented bruises in their bones. The *first* way of removing this passion, and the method which is most efficient and important, is by giving. A condition necessary to it is that it should be the result of the principles laid down in the Bible. It must be uniform and habitual. It is not enough to give one-tenth, as the Jews did. The rule which affords the nearest approximation is that one should give *till he feels* it. This the great majority know nothing about. According to the "sensation" principle, the tithe system would not throw a single twinge through the soul's lingering selfishness. It is but shelling off the outer scales of their leviathans of wealth. Property may and should be accumulated, but the amount should be fixed. It may be that the limit will be set at thousands or tens or hundreds of thousands, but there should nevertheless be a limit, and it should be set when the soul is warmed with religious aspirations. This action must be right if the love of money is wrong, and a great step has been gained when the decision has once been made. The *first* great point gained when this decision is made, is that the base, cloven-footed love of money is pretty much wiped from the heart. *Thirdly*, All labors for the world are sanctified by the soul's great purpose; not a dollar is stained, all is "clean" money. The love of the heart has unquestioned supremacy. Generousness becomes a practical attribute. Not only is the amount made ever admirable, but the freeness of it makes it still more so. *One* right principle at the head keeps everything else right. This one word, "giving," blots out all meaner words.

We should love, said Dr. S. to commend this principle, were it possible to do so, to all who have lately been brought to Christ. How wonderful have God's dealings with this people been since the last last meeting of the Board. A crash in business has taken place, and myriads have been made rich in the inestimable blessing of love to Christ. We have reason to take courage from this living accession. They come, we hope, to be whole men and women. How fitting that they inaugurate a new order of giving, or rather that they join to bring back the old order. Neither the church nor the world need disciples who give their carcases and souls back their coppers. We say give *willfully*, because something within says *I won't*. Persist till this base thing is entirely dead. Some men have the orifice through which their contributions come so gnarled and knotted that you must come at them with a tool not only sharp but weighty. For these make the world into a wedge and drive that in.

Dr. SHEPARD'S commanding appearance and deep bass voice, which could be heard with ease in every part of the house, added greatly to the impressiveness of his discourse. Ministers on the platform, as one terse forcible sentence after another was shot straight to its mark, looked at one another and nodded, as if to say, "How much I would give to have that rich old Deacon So-and-So, or miserly Mr. ——, hear that. If that wouldn't make him twinge, what would." The Rev. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy; the Rev. Dr. SHEPARD, of Bristol, R. I., and the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of this City, took part in the exercises of the evening. The sessions of the Board continue from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12½ o'clock P. M. A recess is taken until 2½ o'clock P. M., when another session is held until 5½ o'clock; 7½ o'clock is the hour of the evening meeting. W——G.

Fourth Day—Adjournment.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

DETROIT, Friday, Sept. 10.

Stirring addresses were delivered last night in two Churches. The business of the Convention having been finished, a farewell meeting was held at 8 o'clock this morning. Several prayers were offered. The Rev. Mr. THOMASON, D. D., who will soon return to Syria, and the Rev. Mr. GRANT, o South Africa, made affecting addresses. Dr. ANDERSON in behalf of the Board thanked the citizens of Detroit for their hospitalities, and took leave of them. Dr. DUFFIELD responded, thanking the Board for meeting here. The hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung by the audience, Dr. BACON pronounced an affecting benediction, and the Board adjourned till nex year.

Aid Wanted for New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit us, through your columns, to present a request for aid in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans. This organization is attending constantly to the relief of yellow fever patients among the poor. It has now two infirmaries open for the reception of the sick, and has doctors and nurses throughout the city to attend those who have no friends and money. At present, 200 or 300 are under its charge, and many more require relief. Funds are wanted to enable this Association to extend its aid. Donations will be received by Messrs. HYDE & GOODRICH, No 9 Maiden-lane, or by the undersigned, and promptly forwarded. BENEDICT & CO.,

No. 63 Wall-street.

The Syracuse Failure.

From the New-York Tribune.

The attempt to combine the two parties represented at Syracuse in a united effort against the abhorred measures and the corrupt and faithless men of the Buchanan Democracy, appears to have failed. We regret this result, but are not surprised at it. A little more experience seems to be necessary to the masses or to the leaders of the two parties. A combination of them is inevitable, but the time for it has not yet arrived. But though the anticipated cooperation has thus been prevented as far as the State ticket is concerned, we trust it may yet be found practicable in the Congressional Districts, especially where the two parties acting separately are sure to be beaten by the common foe.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 11.

I.—THE QUARANTINE ARSON—Full Particulars of the Destruction of the Quarantine Buildings—Staten Island under Martial Law—Proclamation of Governor KING.

II.—THE GRAND ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION—The Dinner to the Heroes of the Expedition—Full particulars of the Festival.

III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY FEUD—The Statement of the Trustees of the Observatory.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Fulton*.

V.—A POET IN COURT—YESCOMBE *vs.* WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR—A Rich Case of Libel.

VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

VIII.—MEXICO—Very Interesting Details—The Country and the Capitol—General, Social and Political Condition.

IX.—UTAH—The Territorial Election.

X.—EDITORIALS—Neutrality of Telegraphs A New Line—The Observatory Feud—Capabilities of the Cable—Turkish Retribution—The Quarantine Culprits—A Jolly Monopoly, &c.

XI.—THE BLOUNT AND DE RIVIERE AFFAIR—Letter from DE RIVIERS.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Interesting Items for Farmers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
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The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

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They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

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OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

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Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HOEY,

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FOR

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Strangers in the City, who are about purchasing Clothing for themselves or boys, are invited to examine our very large assortment before purchasing.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

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Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.

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The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Radway's Revolutionary Record.**—The French have had three Revolutions in a century. RADWAY & Co. have brought about as many revolutions in medicine in a quarter of the time.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF first proved the possibility, without long debilitating courses of physic or torturing operations, of curing all kinds of constitutional and malignant fevers, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, cerebral affections, fractures and contusions, as well as the numerous delicate diseases to which female flesh is heir.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT was the institution of an inexpensive mode of keeping the mind and body pure, and saving it from liability to disease. But

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS is a still greater discovery. By a hitherto unknown chemical process, RADWAY & Co. have succeeded in combining in this Pill an unfailing curative agency, with a concentration of nourishing power that is almost miraculous. The regulating Pill, whilst purifying and healing, positively supplies the system with food, regulating every organ of the body, and simultaneously supplying recuperative power. The most distinate cases of hereditary and acquired malady cannot resist its influence. RADWAY & CO.,

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☞ **Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.**—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of Physicians and families to the fact of his establishment being the most desirable place to have prescriptions and family receipts compounded, as the proprietor devotes his whole time to the business, having had an experience of eighteen years in this City, in the first establishments, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, &c.,

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☞ **Herren's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.**

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

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Made from the Atlantic Cable, and

MOUNTED IN GOLD,

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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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☞ **Boys' Clothing.**—Fall and Winter Styles now ready, in great variety, at No 31 John st., corner Nassau. D. L. CORNELL.

☞ **Western Merchants** BY EXPRESS

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☞ **Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.** They make a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor.* It is an excellent Machine.—*New-York Express.* Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,341 P. O., New-York.

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MARRIED.

KINNEY—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at St. Paul's Church, (corner of 4th-av. and 22d st.) by the Rev. Stephen Martindale, EDWARD B. KINNEY to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BUCKMASTER—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. R. R. Camp, Mr. CHAS. H. BUCKMASTER, of New-York, and Miss KATE WHITE, daughter of Adams White, Esq., of the former place.

REID—ROBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. John Brash, JAMES REID, formerly of Langholm, Scotland, to BARBARA ROBB, formerly of Crockettford, near Dumfries, Scotland

☞ Dumfries papers please copy.

TAYLOR—ARMS.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. H. P. Arms, of Norwich, Conn., WM. HOWELL TAYLOR, of New-York, to JENNIE E., daughter of SELECA ARMS, Esq., of Troy.

SMITH—RUSSELL.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Thos. Mallaby, FRANCIS E. SMITH, of Brooklyn, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph G. Russell.

KIRBY—NOYES.—At Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. D. S. Braisaerd Mr. E. B. KIRBY, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss CAROLINE L., daughter of D. R. Noyes, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

RUTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 10, CAROLINE E., only daughter of A. B. and Sarah Ruton, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 108 Wooster-st., without further invitation.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, SARAH M., wife of the late Judge John B. Scott.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, S. N. Rokenbaugh, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Albion-place, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Annunciation, at 3 o'clock.

AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, ANN STUART, daughter of Hugh Auchincloss, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 137 West 23d-st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

PETERS.—At Manhattanville, on Friday, Sept. 10, ALICE, daughter of the Rev. T. M. and Alice C. Peters, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LARRABEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 224 Dean-st., EDWARD ALLEN, son of Edward J. and Maryetta Larrabee, aged 14 months

MOUNT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 9, CHARLES BUNN, youngest son of Reuben B. and Margaret Mount, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, at 122d st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

PHAIR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 9, Mrs. JANE PHAIR, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 Prince-st., near Willoughby, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock

THOMAS.—At Yonkers, on Friday morning, Sept. 10, suddenly, Mrs. ISABELLA THOMAS, wife of Thomas Thomas.

The particulars of the funeral in this evening's papers.

HENDERSON.—At Bergen Point, at noon of Friday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, of cholera infantum, FRANCIS B. HENDERSON, son of Wm. and Ann Henderson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the ferry, foot of Cortlandt st., on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Ruxton Island, on Sunday, Aug. 1, of yellow fever, KEVIN T. SMITH, son of Adon and Louisa F. Smith, aged 21 years.

WOOD.—At Wilton Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, FANNIE B. WOOD, wife of John B. Wood, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 23 years, 6 months and 4 days.

SMITH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Linsley, ALBERT L. SMITH, second son of the Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio, aged 17 years.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, Aug. 16, at his residence, Oakwood Cottage, Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama, Professor JOHN C. ANDREWS, formerly of Troy, and for many years Professor of Music in the Troy Female Seminary, aged 56 years.

JAFFRAY.—At Irvington, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, ANNA FRANCES, infant daughter of Edward S. and Anna F. Jaffray.

THE SUREST WAY TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS IS TO ADVERTISE judiciously, thoroughly and extensively throughout the whole region from whence trade comes.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

No. 119 Nassau-st., have been the longest established, have the *best* facilities, most extensive connections, and have the confidence of the Press of the whole country, and can advertise in any and every paper in the Union or British Possessions on the best of terms, making a large saving to all who do business through them. Almost every Newspaper in the country is received at their office and filed for the benefit of advertisers.

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☞ In S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Advertising Agency, much time, trouble and *expense* are saved the Advertiser:

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Third, The Agents will see that each advertisement is inserted in the manner stipulated, and sent promptly.

Fourth, They will send the Advertiser one copy of each paper containing the advertisement and full files can be seen at any time, at the offices, No. 10 State-st., Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

Fifth, The prices of advertising will be the same as are charged to large customers at the offices of publication, and in many cases our special arrangements are such as will insure a large reduction from the usual rates.

Sixth, Practical information respecting the value of different mediums for advertising will be cheerfully communicated, and assistance rendered without charge.

Seventh, The bill is to be settled with the Agents, and their receipts are regarded as payments by the Publishers, and an account is kept with them only.

Eighth, The Agents give their personal attention to business.

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PUBLISHERS find it for their interest to appoint S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. their Agents:

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Second—They have dealings with but one instead of a large number.

Third—They know them to be responsible men, who will secure them from the losses to which the press is subject from unknown advertisers.

Fourth—They file the papers, and satisfy advertisers that the advertising is done according to contract.

Fifth—Their offices are the head-quarters of Editors, Publishers and Printers, from all parts of the country.

THIS TORRID WEATHER PRESSES heavily upon the sources of vitality. The system should be sustained by the occasional use of a mild restorative, so pure as to preclude all danger of reaction. Such a restorative is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

A super-stive tonic diuretic,

Anti-dyspeptic and invigorating cordial.

This medical diet drink is manufactured in London, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vincus extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to all the first chemists and physicians in the United States, who indorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic; in general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimilation of food, and exhaustive energy, are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested by their highest written authorities

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty eight cents, by all druggists,

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From an army of the following imposing subjects, we select, "The Coronation of Charles X.," "Coronation of Napoleon," "Colonne a la Grnade Armee," "Royal Fetes and Ceremonies," "Coronation of Louis XV.," "Illustrious Royal Funerals and Pageants." "The Chateau of Versailles," "The Abbaye de St. Denis," "The Royal Castles," "Battles of Alexander the Great," &c, &c.

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The subscriber is now opening some books just received from Europe, embracing a very valuable assortment of both new an l old. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock. The lowest cash prices are marked on the first volume of each set. Among these books the following are named:

Sebastian Brandt. Ship of Fools. in Black Letter, English small fol. London, 1508; scarce. Priced in Longman's Catalogue. London, at £34	$20
Sir Wm. Davenport's Works. Fol, 1673.	6
M. Poli, Synopsis Criticorum. 5 vols., fol. London, 1669	25
Bishop Manton's Works. 4 vols., fol. 1681	15
Macklin's great Edition of the Holy Bible, with all the original fine plates. 7 vols., impl. 4to., full Russia extra, gilt; fine copy. A. D. 1800. Priced in Longman's Catalogue at £54	85
Lord Selden's Works, complete. 6 vols., fol. 1726	25
M. de Cabasio, Decretorum Gratiæ, Seremum Bibliorum. Hebr. 4 vols., fol. 1747	18
D. Augustini, Opera Omnia. 11 vols., fol. Parisi, 1651. Priced in Longman's Catalogue at £11 11s	40
Encyclopædia Britanaica. 6th edition. 20 vols., 4to.; half calf	50
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Ned. Ward's Works, complete. 20 vols., 8vo.; new, calf, extra. London. 1724; very scarce	65

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ARTHUR & CONSTANCE,
A POEM
BY
J. F. D. CORNELL.
[Extract]

The fire-darting king of day,
Moved stately up on high,
From glimmering clouds, pavilion fair,
Stretched on the boundless sky.
For sale at WILEY & HALSTED'S,
No. 351 Broadway.

GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Gleason once more in the field," say the newspapers, and of course, "what the papers say must be true." The subscriber will corroborate the Daily Press' intimation, by stating the fact, that in a few weeks, he will commence the publication of a new Weekly, which (less with the view of making money than to issue a Paper that shall entertain the Public and redound to his own credit) will be got up without regard to expense. The title and plan of this hebdomadal he will develop in a few days. In the meantime, he can be found at his Publishing Hall, corner of Tremont and Bromfield sts., Boston. F. GLEASON.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING
ON SATURDAY.
THE SKETCH-BOOK,
With early portrait and view of Sunnyside. 12mo. $1 25.
TALES OF A TRAVELER
With two plates on steel. From Darley's designs. $1 25.
COLUMBUS, 3 vols., $4, is now ready.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 16th st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit the school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goellet, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William E. Laight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq., Gen. James J. Jones, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College, N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs CROWEN, STANFORD & CO., and CARTER.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute for Boys, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.

Mr. DE COURCELLE having taught rhetoric gratuitously for some time in a college in Paris, offers to give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen pupils, or at their own residences. Mr. DE COURCELLE is already well known in society, and has received most flattering praises for his method of teaching. The best references can be offered.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as pos ible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

PRIZE CLASSES IN WRITING.—THE SUBscriber's new classes are now forming, and as the number is strictly limited early application is indispensable. Two prizes of $50 each will be awarded—one to the best off-hand writer, and one to the pupil making the most improvement. Entire success warranted. Hours from 8 to 9 P. M. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

INSTRUCTION VS. BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in preparing boys for College and commercial life, and who is competent to teach the French, Spanish and German languages thoroughly, would offer his services two or three hours daily in return for board in a respectable family. Address S. P. S., Box No. 108, *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING $10.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 209 Broadway, will receive pupils this day to fill vacant seats for Monday afternoon and evening, at only $10 for a full double entry course. This course will prepare gentlemen practically for head book keepers in any establishment. Gentlemen who secure these seats will receive lessons at half price.

MRS. STUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Strow, Esq., No. 37 Warren-st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 261 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boys are admitted, only, under 14 years of age. A junior class, under the special direction of Mme. LESPINASSE, English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education. Reopened, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Gresnleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PENMANSHIP.—J. H. BARLOW HAS MADE arrangements with C. C. Marsh, Esq., to receive pupils for private instruction in writing, commencing at his spacious rooms, third floor, Appleton's Building, in the evening from 7 to 9, commencing Monday, Sept. 13. Terms reasonable.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. E. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1. For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. WILHELM SCHMEISSER having returned from Europe, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BRUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE desirous of securing the services of a French gentleman experienced in teaching his native language. He will be required to give three lessons per week. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2 024 New-York Post-Office.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF THE AGE—The only successful METALLIC MILL for making Flour in the world, and will grind all other kinds of grain as fast or faster than any other mill in use. Farmers, Merchants and all others interested in mills, are invited to call at the Tribune Buildings, Store No. 7 Spruce-st., and see it in operation.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NO. 10 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S.
J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 568 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-spened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 156, *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN SURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 29th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mesdames CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 16. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, where sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

KITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Caracas woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. KITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
J. J. GREENOUGH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 16th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in Sept. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

BERCHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BERCHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 869 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. O'ELL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 69 West 32d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. B. P. JENES' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 29 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

DR. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I. —A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTANS' FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 6th-av., corner 31st-st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 99 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st, corner of 6th-av.

Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers Jocelyn, Inskeep, Lillie and S. W. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York, or address C. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER,
Principals.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 58 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOE'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.

G. M. KEESE, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAM-MERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been request ed by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mrs. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. B. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—No. 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and comprehensive preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 204 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF great experience in teaching, a few pupils to instruct in English, French, and Music. Adult ladies, whose education has been neglected, will find this an excellent opportunity to recieve instruction, as the greatest privacy will be required. Pupils waited on at their own residences if desired. Terms moderate. Call on or address TEACHER, at Mrs. Jones', No. 58 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME J. F. CANCHOIS RESPECT-FULLY informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 279 West 22d st., on Monday, Sept 13. Punctual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term. Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE BUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, BROOKSVILLE, L. I.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 806 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood's Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND English School. No. 521 Broome-st., now open—the twenty-second session. A junior department—number limited to twenty. Circulars obtained at the school.
JAMES LAWSON, Principal.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' SEMINA-RY, (Professor GRAY'S,) a Day and Boarding-School for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, the 13th inst. For circulars, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The next term will commence on Wednesday the 8th inst. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1858.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on the 15th of September.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 23th-st.

MISS STACKWEATHER'S SCHOOL, No. 51 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Her circulars can be obtained at her house; also at the store of Messrs. Raynor, Howe and Ferry, 76 Bowery.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MME. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES V. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School at No. 1 6th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School, for young ladies, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 256 West 23d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 23d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MRS. MEEKER'S SCHOOL WILL RE-open on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH SCHOOL, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c. &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imporial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—UNDER THE CARE of the Monthly Meeting of New York, situate in the rear of Rester-st. Meeting-house, will be reopened on the 1st Second-day in Ninth Month. The school for Boys under the care of FRANCIS H. RAY, and that for Girls in charge of MILICENT B. MOREY, and the Primary Department by MARY BIRDSALL.

REFERENCES—Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl st.; Joseph S. Cohn, No. 7 Liberty-st.; Valentine Everitt, No. 52 Ferry-st.; Charles Miller, No. 92 4th av.; Jacob Capron, No. 1024 Broadway; and Joseph T. McDowell, No. 141 9th-av., of whom circulars can be obtained.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home, for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Circulars, &c. Address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

A LADY PRINCIPAL OF A YOUNG LA-DIES' select school in Brooklyn will receive two more boarding pupils; her number is limited to four. The school possesses superior facilities for the acquisition of French, music and every branch of a finished education. Particular attention is paid to the social accomplishments of the boarding

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.

The undersigned having been imposed upon and induced to execute some instrument or instruments in writing, (the legal motive of which he does not know,) said to be a power of attorney or deed of trust, conferring certain powers upon N. DENTON WILKIN, not intended to be granted him, and not knowing the kind of instruments or date it has been made to bear, in order more particularly to describe the same and caution the public against, I hereby notify all persons whomsoever, that the said N. DENTON WILKIN has no authority whatever, under any power of attorney or deed of trust, real or pretended, which he may attempt to set up, to perform any act or acts binding upon me in any way; the said N. DENTON WILKIN not being my attorney, or agent, or trustee, for any purpose whatever; and I notify the public that I hereby revoke all and every power he may pre end to have, by virtue of any and all written instruments whatever. N. DENTON,

GENEVA, New-York, 4th September, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Bayreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., 1, C, KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

THOMPSON & BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Offer for sale in amounts to suit:
New York State 5s or 1868, (registered Stock.)
Ohio State 6s of 1881, (registered Stock.)
North Carolina 6s of 1854. (Coupon Bonds.)
Louisiana 6s, (Coupon Bonds.)
Hamilton County, (Cincinnati) Ohio, 8s of 1863, (Coupon Bonds.) equal to any State Stock.
Also, a variety of other first-class Securities.
Land Warrants for sale in amounts to suit at all times.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & CO., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Discount and Collection House No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made throughout Europe and America, and discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First-class Securities on sale.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock A. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:
40—Ten per cent on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.
For each installment except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; payments may be made earlier at any time by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.
The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million of dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $680,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.
This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.
Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.
Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.
(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1856, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E. July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Batchford, M. June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brintmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beal, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO., will please present their claims to the undersigned on paratory to a dividend to be made on the same. COURTLANDT PALMER and FRED'K. WALLACE, Assignees. No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$7,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE PROPERTY IN 9TH WARD ($25,000.—$500.—Fancy Goods store for sale; value $1,500. Terms easy. $850.—To let, new cottage, tea-room, gas, and 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle av. Railroad, No 104 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK.—FOR sale, pays 10 per cent. Also Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; also Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock, pays 8 per cent.; also St. Paul City 12 per cent. bonds, five years to run. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOAN WANTED.—$30,000 ON CHOICE PROPERTY in Illinois, lying in one body; interest 10 per cent.; perfect satisfaction as to value, &c. can be given in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$10 000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, or sale of the property would be made for Railroad Stocks at market value. Address P., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

$300.000.—FOR SALE—A CHARTER, WITH very desirable banking powers. A portion of the purchase price will be received in securities on property. Inquire at No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787,

CAPITAL.....$280,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGDON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. S. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. H. FNO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE JENNINGS,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$950 CAN BE MADE

A year by young men, peddlers and traveling agents. The article is light and easily carried. Required in every store and family. Remit us 25 cents or eight 3 cent stamps, and receive a sample of the article worth that amount. Postage paid and all necessary information. This is no humbug or catch-penny publication. Address VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE REAL ESTATE and Collecting Agency Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., Room No. 10. For sale cheap, at Hempstead, 15 miles from New-York, a splendid farm of 90 acres, fine house, excellent soil, in a high state of cultivation; also, a fine 4 story brick house in Brooklyn, and the lease and fixtures of a liquor store in the XIXth Ward. Partners procured, saloons and stores sold, on reasonable terms. References given. Apply to THOMAS SPINK.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $7,000 to $5,000, to take charge of the financial department of a manufacturing business; but one article made, which will afford at least 150 per cent. profit at wholesale, (which may be made easily,) and by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.
The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being a part of an issue of one million of dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $680,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.
This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.
Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.
Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.
(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

SEWING MACHINES.—A RARE CHANCE IS offered to an energetic man with a little money to make a fortune speedily. The machine is new, simple, attractive and perfect, and just patented. Great inducements will be offered to a good man who will take hold of this machine at once. Address, with real names, Box No. 2,342 New-York Post-Office.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 30 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about seventy-five (75) horse power, the whole in running order, complete, now being removed from factory in New-Brunswick to give place for larger. The engine is six years old, built by the Matsawan Company; will be sold at a great bargain if removed as taken down. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., to HORACE H. DAY.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, A first rate, well established stand, with stock; store and cellar each 25x50 feet, shelved, gas, stable, all in good order, in South Brooklyn. For further particulars, and tempting terms, apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

$1.500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK, FIXtures and everything complete of a first class music and fancy goods store. To any one wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a splendid chance for a good investment. Business established 12 years. Address S. C., Box No. 501, Paterson, N. J.,

$3.000 WANTED.—A PARTY WITH A CASH capital of $3,600 in a business yielding a profit of 100 per cent. The receipts from the business now amounts to over $50,000 a year, and can easily be increased to $80,000. Address CAPITAL, Station B, Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted a partner, with a cashca pital of $8,000 to $10 000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE.—SLOOP CORNELIA A. KNEELAND, 31 tons 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H. Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee,
No. 159 Front-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—ANY PERSON wishing to invest $4,000 to $6,000 as a silent partner in a splendidly-paying business, can have the opportunity of so doing by addressing B, Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE.—Lease unexpired; five years doing 16 barrels per week. For full particulars inquire of H. LL, CARPENTER & MARVIN, No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

$1.000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lusrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 343 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260 TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260 CHEAP FOR CASH.

No. 260 Greenwich st., corner of Murray-st.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries, and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice teas, Groceries, provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK.—This Hospital, situated between 26th and 28th sts., East River, is now completed, and has accommodation for more than 1,500 patients. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons are annually treated by its Medical Board. To the student of practical medicine very few places offer advantages at all comparable with those furnished by Bellevue Hospital. For the sum of $5 per annum admission to the clinical lectures, surgical operations and *post-mortem* examinations is obtained. The lectures continue uninterruptedly throughout the year, and are given by members of the Medical Board, who superintend the clinical instruction of those attending the Hospital.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee Bellevue Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ANA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Lottch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90	Second class....$50
Third-class....$30	

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30	Nov 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 4, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked as below.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.
Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:
Packet-ship VICTORIA, for London, Sept. 15.
Packet ship JAS. FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15.
In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $55.
EDINBURG, Camming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce papers and certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 24, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Sufferns, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish a uniform system of fair remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, this Company, rubberman resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$3 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3.30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4.30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 10 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ILLAS, 6.35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. From New-York
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., connect with the LAURA.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M., connect with the LAURA.
Sunday, Sept. 12, connect with LAURA and BRANCH.
4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat only on her trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEWON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The well known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M
Monday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M	Tuesday, Sept.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Asia.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

The steamer *Asia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at Boston on Thursday night. Her newspaper bag, owing to the habitual mismanagement of the agents of the Associated Press, reached this City only a short time before our paper was obliged to go to press. We complete the ample summary received by telegraph.

Notice is given by the British Postmaster General that owing to the difficulty attending the conveyance, through Nova Scotia, of correspondence addressed to Canada, no mails will in future be made up for transmission to Canada by that route. On the 17th of June last, notice was given by this department that newspapers and book packets, addressed to Canada, would not be forwarded thenceforth *viâ* Halifax; and this regulation will now be extended to letters. With the exception of letters, &c., for Bay Chaleur and the district of Gaspé, which will still continue to be sent in the mails for New-Brunswick, the whole of the correspondence for Canada will in future be forwarded either by way of the United States, or by Canadian mail packets.

There are no further deaths reported in connection with the recent accident on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. Meantime, the inquest is proceeding, and so far the evidence seems rather unfavorable to the Company. From the technical evidence on the cause of the accident, it certainly appears that the screw of the entire coupling, or "shackle" was an inch and a quarter in diameter. The shackle had broken about six inches from the same end. It is conjectured that the latter part of the train broke away from the former before the train reached Round Oak Station. The pin of the train which had been pulled out of the buffer, appeared to be disproportioned to the large hook on the other end, being only an inch in diameter. It is certain that the "shackle" gave way first, and it is supposed that the outside chain was the next to yield.

Count Persigny, at the opening of the Council-General of the Loire, said that the interest of England, since 1815, was manifestly to be in alliance with France. England had conquered the supremacy of the seas and of colonies, and she now sincerely desired the friendship of France, to whom she had once been so hostile. After the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, the English people unanimously denounced the assassins, and felt as a wrong the utterances in Paris which declared England responsible. Then came the export question, and, finally, the addresses of the army aggravated the irritation. Nevertheless, the situation of the two nations towards each other had not changed. England desires our friendship. The Emperor and France depend upon us to maintain the good feeling and alliance so advantageous to both countries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says, that it is a curious fact, that Count de Persigny's important speech, long telegraphic summaries of which appear in the *Nord* and *Independance* of Brussels, is not so much as mentioned by any Paris morning journal. The only evening paper which alludes to it is the *Courrier de Paris*, and that quotes the first part only in which there is nothing about the Engl sh alliance, and it does not say whether it intends to publish the remainder to-morrow. It is impossible to suppose that all the Parisian journals could have simultaneously overlooked it. *Memorial de la Loire*, in which this speech occupied four conspicuous columns of large print, and was announced by the editor as one destined to make an immense sensation both in France and Europe. The inference therefore is almost irresistible that the journals must either have been warned that the speech must not be circulated for the present, or that the instinct of self-preservation told them that there was in it matter dangerous to be published without the sanction of authority. There is, no doubt, a patronising tone about the speech, a sort of *ego et rex meus* air which, if not previously authorised, may well produce some astonishment in the highest quarter. M. de Persigny evidently stands forward as one of the principla founders of the Empire, and certain passages of his discourse are open to the construction that he thinks his counsels have not always been attended to as they ought to have been. Important as his speech is, if we suppose it to have been composed in consultation with the Emperor, it is infinitely more so if it proceeds entirely from his own initiative.

The negotiations essayed in relation to the religious faith required from the successor to the Greek throne have not produced any result. The Greek Chambers remain inflexible in demanding a prince of the Greek faith, and Prince Adalbert and his Spanish spouse refuse to relinquish the Roman Catholic creed. It seems doubtful whether the Greek Parliament will not declare the succession vacant, and proceed to look out for a prince, so as not to be left without a ruler in case of the death of King Otho.

The marriage of Marshal Pelissier continues to occupy the fashionable world. The first banns will be published on Thursday next, and it is said that it was for the purpose of signing the contract, that the Emperor postponed his departure for Biarritz. It is added that the marriage portion of Mad. de Malakoff, amounting to one million, has been furnished by his Majesty. I know not whether there is any exaggeration in this sum, but I have heard that the *trousseau* will be furnished by the Empress. Lord Cowley will, it is said, act as one of the witnesses of the Duke, and Prince Napoleon will also honor the Marshal with his presence. M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, who is expected in Paris on the 31st, will be one of the witnesses of the bride. It is said that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of Malakoff.

The actions brought against Mr. Dixon, one of the Managing Directors of the Liverpool Borough Bank, at the suit of Messrs. John Scott and Robert Robinson, were tried on the 26th ult. The plaintiffs had purchased a number of shares in the Borough Bank, on the faith of the representations put forth in the annual report, and at the annual meeting of the Bank, that that institution was in a sound and flourishing condition. The plaintiffs averred that this was a fraudulent representation, that the Bank was in a state of insolvency at the time, and that they were, therefore, entitled to recover the amount of money they had invested in the concern, as Mr. Joshua Dixon was one of the Directors of the Bank, it was presumed that he must have known in what state the affairs of the Bank were, and he was consequently liable for the loss which the plaintiffs had sustained. Mr. Edward James, Q. C., and Mr. Wilde, Q. C., prosecuted, and the Attorney-General defended. The trial lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until after 7 o'clock in the evening, and *the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.* The Court was crowded during the hearing of the case with merchants, brokers, bankers, tradesmen and others, who seemed to take an intense interest in the whole of the proceedings.

Advices from Constantinople to the 18th inst., state that a modification has taken place in the Turkish Ministry. Rashid Pacha, who was Minister of War during the Crimean war, has taken office without a portfolio. Riza Pacha, Minister of War, has also resumed the direction of the Ordnance Office. Other changes were spoken of, including that of Grand Vizier. The Ministers are said to have disclosed the state of the finances to the Sultan, who bitterly reproached them with having concealed it from him so long; hence, probably, these impending changes.

The telegraphic announcement that a comprehensive financial reform has been resolved upon at Constantinople, is now confirmed by letters from that capital. The retrenchment will principally take place with regard to the diplomatic service.

We have later intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. The frontiers of the colony were tranquil, and Sir George Grey was about to proceed to mediate between the Boors and the native Chiefs. The Livingstone expedition had been heard of. It was forty miles up the Zambesi, and all well. Trade was dull at the Cape.

The Emperor Napoleon, in return for the cannon presented him by the Queen, has offered her Majesty a cannon made on his Majesty's own system. It weighs about 600 kilogrammes (the kilogramme is nearly 2¼ pounds,) has been named the "Alliance," and bears the arms of England; the inscription *Donne a la Reine Victoria par l'Empereur* 1858," and in the midst of some ornaments the initial V. The gun was cast at Douai, and completed at Paris.

A frightful calamity occurred at Worthing on the 26th ult., which cast a horrible gloom over that watering place. The *Mary and Eliza*, a pleasure boat, left in the evening with about 20 passengers, consisting of men, women and children. When she had been out about three quarters of an hour, by some means she overturned, and thirteen of her passengers were drowned. Eleven bodies were recovered, namely, seven children, two females, and the boatman and his wife. Every means were adopted to restore animation when they were brought to shore, but without avail.

A Paris letter says that it is affirmed that the 30,000,000f. of indemnity to be paid by China to the Allies will be paid in English and French money, of which the Emperor of China has got a quantity, to which he attaches no value, it not being current in those parts, and his ideas on the subject of exchange being very vague. I know not how this detail can have come hither, and probably it is merely a fabrication, but it is *ben trovato*, and one can imagine the Chinese potentate and his Ministers chuckling at the idea of overreaching the barbarians by paying them in worthless sovereigns and napoleons—just as Balzac's usurer, in payment of the diamonds a spendthrift has sold him, hands him a bundle of his protested acceptances.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that a new French naval station is to be created, to be called "the Station of the Eastern Coast of Africa." The Headquarters of this station will be the Isle of Reunion, from which point it will be in communication with the French establishments at Nossi Be, Mayotte, Madagascar, the Mozambique Canal, the Persian Gulf, and the African and Asiatic Possessions of the Imaum of Muscat. Captain de vaisseau Fleuriot de Langle, of the first-class corvette *La Cordelieree*, recently built at L'Orient, will command the division appointed to this station, which is expected to put to sea in the first fortnight of September. The *Patrie* observes that this news is big with important consequences for the influence of the French flag, and the prosperity of the French colonies. It considers the measure sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen since the recent events in China, of employing the French ships composing what was called the Indo-China division, in the localities far remote from the Isle of Reunion.

Mr. Yates has been expelled from the Garrick Club on the requisition of Mr. Thackeray, in consequence of the biography of the novelist written by him in the *Town Talk*. It may not, however, be so generally known that Mr. Yates was strongly and vigorously defended by Mr. C. Dickens, but his expulsion was voted by two-thirds of the members who voted. Mr. Yates is about to try in a court of law the right of a Club to expel a member who has duly paid his entrance fee and subscriptions, and has violated no written law of the Club. This very question was submitted to the present Lord Chancellor when at the bar, by a member of the Military Club, who, having written in a newspaper certain strictures on the conduct of officers who happened to be members of the Club, was expelled; and it is stated that the legal opinion was strongly in favor of the right of the expelled member to recover damages against those who expelled him.

There are again rumors in Paris that the Imperial Government has demanded explanations of the Cabinet of St. James, relative to the conduct of the commander of the *Cyclops*, and his intervention in an affair which ought to have been amicably settled by the two great Western Powers and the Porte himself.

A military expedition is being prepared at Madrid for the Havana.

The Vienna correspondent of the Werternberg *Moniteur* states that the report that the Western Powers had resumed diplomatic relations with Naples, is generally discredited at Vienna, although it is believed in well-informed circles that England is disposed to do so, but that France objects unless the King makes the first overtures. However, such an event is considered extremely improbable. The report that a reconciliation had taken place between Austria and Russia is formally denied in a letter from Vienna. The abyss which separates the two Governments is unfortunately too wide and too deep to render it probable that either of the two Cabinets should think of throwing out the hand of reconciliation.

A letter from Athens of the 20th states that the Porte has demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Candia.

The Ocean Telegraph in Europe.

The London *Morning Herald* differs from the *Daily News* in approving of the neutralization of the Atlantic line. It says:

"The reply of the President of the United States contains a remarkable suggestion. Mr. Buchanan proposes the neutrality of this new agent, and demands that, even in the midst of hostilities, its communications should be considered sacred. This is a proposal that cannot be dealt with in a summary manner. Much must, of course, depend upon the circumstances of the case, and the nature of the information to be transmitted. Between the inhabitants of countries arrayed in hostility frequent communication cannot be necessary. This rule does not, however, apply to those holding authority. By frank and repeated intercourse between rulers and statesmen asperities may be softened down and the cause of irritation removed. We trust that war may not again break out between this country and America, but, should such a calamity arise, Mr. Buchanan's suggestion can be in one sense adopted. The Atlantic Telegraph may be forever neutral. If the public are for a season denied the use of the various advantages which it offers, the Cable itself may be held sacred. No belligerent would dare to lay violent hands upon this benefactor of the human family, and to destroy, out of pure maliciousness, that which has been constructed and established at such a cost. This last triumph of man's ingenuity is secure from every assault. It is hailed on all sides as the ally of freedom and civilization, and as such claims the homage of the good of every class and of every clime. Let the Electric Cable by universal consent be made neutral! In possessing one thing in common the nations of the earth may find a certain means of avoiding harassing and destructive conflicts."

The Liverpool *Post*, of the 27th ult., presents the subject in a different light: "In our news of the day we may be readily permitted to give first notice to that which still holds the first place in public interest and importance—the growing success of the international electric communication between the Old World and the New. The latest accounts from Newfoundland and Valentia represent an increased power with every fresh experiment. The Money Market—that great index of public opinion—does not yet, it is true, show any appreciation of the results obtained so far, as the latest transactions in shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain at the standard quotations announced on the first day of success—namely, £840 to £860. It is expected that, when the line shall have been brought into full working condition, the quotations will advance to par. Full working condition implies, however, additional lines of cable. The present one, it is obvious, will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary commercial requirements; and it now becomes a grave question whether any further undertakings in this respect should not be by the two Governments, instead of by private companies.

The question of the durability of the Cable occupies the attention of the *Enquirer*, a London journal of authority in its specialty. It asks: "Is is likely to last for any considerable time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes—those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep sea portion. The former of these need no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that with ordinary precautions submarine cables run but little risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well selected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable, we see no reason for apprehending its destruction. It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favorable to the durability of a cable. We may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic Cable is now surrounded by water which is so still, and so low in temperature, as to retain it in security for a long time to come.

The Paris *Univers* has its opinion on the successful laying down of the Atlantic submarine telegraph: "This event, which is very important for England in a financial and commercial point of view, excites but a limited degree of interest in France. We are too conclusive, and we are too much wrapped up in ourselves to pay much attention to what is going on abroad, and particularly in America; and it is of little consequence to us to be able to receive political news from the United States ten days earlier than we have hitherto done."

The *Times* contains a long and ably written article on the Atlantic Telegraph, in the course of which it remarks: The sentiments of exultation and delight which have been excited on both sides of the Atlantic by the completion of the great ocean telegraph, has been the best of all testimonies to the grandeur and sublimity of the work. From the obstacles at first encountered, it became a question whether the powers of man had not in this attempt been overcome by the obstacles of nature. But courage and devotion have received their reward, and we are conquerors in the strife. The augury is a grand one. The expedition from which the *Agamemnon* has successfully returned was, at least, as important and as heroic as any of those which, in old times, brought down the acknowledgments of Royal visits, knighthoods, promotions, &c. It is impossible but that the prospects of peace should be improved by an intercourse which almost extinguishes the chance of a misunderstanding. Now that 2,000 miles of a stormy ocean have been successfully traversed we can easily cross the Pacific and find our way to China through the Indian Archipelago. We can readily grasp Australia, and there is no reason why our correspondence with Vancouver's Island, as well as with Newfoundland, should not be instantaneous.

A Glasgow paper claims some of the honor of the cable. It says, "The instruments framed and constructed for the delicate testing of the current of electricity passing through the Atlantic Cable during the process of submersion, were executed by Messrs. White & Bare, of this city, under the auspices of Professor William Thomson; and we believe that they have not only been found successful in the highest degree, but that they have contributed to the final success of the expedition. These instruments consisted of the marine galvanometers used on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, and with these the best and quickest tests were obtained—of electroscopes, galvanometers, and a new telegraph instrument, for the transmission of messages more expeditiously than any heretofore, and a new instrument for recording messages. Most of these are the subjects of patents by Professor Thomson." Scotland may therefore claim her share in the great enterprise.

The Chess Championship of England.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the great annual congress of this association commenced proceedings in the library of the Queen's College, Birmingham. In addition to many local chessplayers, Mr. Howard Staunton, M. St. Amant, Herr Lowenthal, and other celebrities were present. Mr. Morphy, the American player, however, did not make his appearance, although expected, and some disappointment was consequently experienced. The meeting was altogether of a formal and preliminary character, and was called chiefly to make the necessary arrangements for the three-day tournament, to follow. Mr. Thomas Avery, President of the Birmingham Club, took the chair in the absence of Lord Lyttleton. Resolutions, appointing Lord Lyttleton President for the ensuing year, and Lord Cremorne and Sir John Blunden, Vice-Presidents, were passed.

On Wednesday the result of the first series of games was declared. The winners were Staunton, Lowenthal, St. Amant, Falkbeer, Salmon, and Owen, who had each won their games. Bird was compelled to leave, and so Brien was a winner. The players were matched as follows: For the second series of games, Staunton and Lowenthal, St. Amant and Falkbeer, Salmon and Owen, Brien and Smith. The last player resigned to Brien, and during the day St. Amant, Falkbeer, and Owen, each won one game. A match between the Worcester and Birmingham Clubs terminated in favor of the latter. On Thursday the games in the great tournament were proceeded with. All the games in the second round were decided, with the exception of that between Staunton and Lowenthal. The first game in this match lasted two days and was not yet finished. The odds were, however, strongly in favor of Lowenthal, who had gained a decided advantage. The other winners were Owen, who beat Salmon; Falkbeer, who beat St. Amant; and Brien, to whom Smith resigned. The ballot was taken for the third round, and the players are thus paired: Brien and Falkbeer, and Owen with Staunton or Lowenthal. Brien won one game from Falkbeer. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Morphy, the great American player, arrived from London, and it was arranged that he should on Friday play blindfold eight different games with eight of the best players present. This challenge excited great attention, and was looked forward to with much interest.

In the meantime, the match between Morphy and Lowenthal is nearly closed. The stakes were £200, to be claimed by the winner of the first nine games. The score at the last moment stood; Morphy, 8; Lowenthal, 3; drawn, 2. Should the first named player, therefore, win the game now in pregress, it will decide the match. We understand, says the London *Sun*, that arrangements have been made for a match between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Staunton, the celebrated English player, for £500.

In regard to the latter point the *Critic* says: "It appears that an effort is being made to raise the funds necessary for backing our English champion against this American lad—for a lad he is, and he looks much more juvenile than he is. The match with Herr Lowenthal offers, however, very little encouragement to Mr. Staunton's friends, and it is very confidently predicted that Mr. Morphy will have to return to America without vanquishing the King of English chess-players. Having enjoyed an opportunity of overlooking Mr. Morphy's play, we may say that, in our opinion, he is certainly the most astonishing player we have ever beheld. He plays with great courage, and make what appear to be the most alarming sacrifices; yet so profound and well-grounded are his calculations, that he is never more dangerous than when he appears to run the greatest risk; and, as we heard a veteran chess player remark, "it is impossible to foresee half his moves." Another very wonderful peculiarity about him is the retentiveness of his memory. We are told, upon good authority, that after playing eleven or twelve games he will go home and play them over again from the beginning to the end, playing out the variations and showing how he would have met any change of tactics on the part of his adversary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Frank Leslie vs. *Thomas McSpedon.*—Mr Leslie is the publisher of an illustrated paper. The defendant is an Alderman, and was Chairman of the Committee on the "Atlantic Cable Demonstration," and through his agency Mr. Leslie was expelled from the dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel on the occasion of the dinner to Cyrus W. Field. Mr Leslie sues for slander, laying his damages at $11 000. The action is based on the following, which is alleged to have occurred subsequent to his ejectment:

"After Mr. Leslie was taken from the room by the policemen Alderman McSpedon came and took the chair vacated by Mr. Leslie, and, seeing himself by the side of the English officer, said to him that Mr. Leslie was an English thief, and that his name was docketed in England as such, repeating the above assertion twice, and when remonstrated with, said he was responsible for all he uttered. The officer replied, 'Sir, Mr. Leslie is my friend, and a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many civilities. I am invited here as a guest of the City, and if you insist upon this insult to Mr. Leslie, I must submit, but you will oblige me by changing the conversation.'"

This morning, Lieut. John Bagford Butler, of her Majesty's Navy was examined *de bene esse*, by Mr. Clark, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Busteed for the defendant. Lieut. Butler testified particularly as to what transpired at the table; to his having been seated beside Mr. Leslie; to his ejectment, and to Mr. McSpedon's asking him if he was aware that he had been sitting beside an English thief, who was docketed as such. He also testified that his confidence in Mr. Leslie's pecuniary honesty was somewhat shaken by what occurred. He had met him and dined in his company several times since the 2d inst., and did not believe that he was a dishonest man.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Davies.

Counsel for Cangemi appeared and asked that a copy of the proceedings in the writ of error be published at the expense of the county. Mr. McKeon appeared in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 10.

Before Judge Nelson.

John M. Carr vs *John Rice.*—This suit was brought by the plaintiff, assignee of Isachar Frost and James Munro, patentees of a new and useful improvement in machinery for separating flour from bran, commonly called the bran-duster. The original patent was issued Feb. 27, 1849, and reissued March 13, 1855. The machine consisted of three essential parts: 1. An exterior cylindrical case; 2. Within this a cylindrical bolt, made of wire bolting cloth; and 3. A revolving cylinder, or scourer. There is also a cover or top to the cylindrical car, and a hole through it for the shaft of the revolving cylinder; also, a bottom on which rests the case, bolt and scourer, with a hole for the other end of the shaft. There are also conductors for the discharge of the flour and bran.

The claims of the patentees were: 1. For the horizontal bottom, when used in connection with upright stationary (or revolving) bolt for flouring purposes; 2. The opening for the admission of a counter-current of air through the bottom and into the bolt and the bran spout as described, in combination with the bottom; 3. The upright stationary bolt, or bolt and scourer combined, with its top or cover, or in combination with claims 1, 2 and 4, or either of them or their equivalents to produce like results in the flouring process; and 4, the use of the revolving, distributing, scouring and blowing cylinder of heaters and fans by which the material is distributed, scoured, and the flour blown through the meshes of the bolting cloth.

It will be observed that the patentees claim none of the component parts of the bran-duster as original or new, but limit their claims to certain combinations of the several parts making up the entire machine or instrument.

The *first* claim, in few words, is for the combination of the bottom with the bolt for the use specified. The *second*, is for the combination of the opening in the bottom for the admission of air and the bran spout, with the bottom itself.

The third claim is good for nothing, on account of its uncertainty. Nothing is claimed absolutely—as the whole is in the alterative. The claim is for the upright bolt, or bolt and scourer combined, (which?) with the top, or in combination with claims 1, 2 and 4, or either of them, or their equivalents.

The fourth claim is a claim to a legal result—the use of the revolving, &c., cylinder or beaters and fans. Now, if the patentees were the inventors of this cylinder of beaters, as matter of law they would be entitled to the exclusive use of it, but not without. This they have not ventured to claim, and it is difficult to see how, with the implied admission they were not, they can claim an exclusive right to the use of it.

The first and second claims, therefore, in my judgment, are the only ones that can be upheld, as the others are bad on the face of them; and as it respects these two claims, the defendant is not chargeable with an infringement. No such combination of parts is found in his bran-duster. The elements of his combination are different. He uses a revolving bolt and a differently-constructed bottom. Both the plaintiff's and defendant's machines are but improvements upon Ashby's, which was patented in 1846; and the defendant's is as different from the plaintiff's as his is from Ashby's.

New trial granted, costs to abide event.

APPEAL IN ADMIRLTY—COLLISION—TUG.

H. Boyer and others, owners of the lighter Republic, vs. *the ship Wisconsin and the steam-tug Hector.*—This is a case of collision that occurred in October, 1855, upon the East River, near the foot of Dover-street. I agree with the Court below that the tug was in fault, and liable for the damages done to the lighter and her cargo. But I cannot agree that the ship in tow is also responsible. She was lashed firmly to the tug on the larboard side, and under the exclusive command and direction of the master of that vessel; and I do not see, upon principle, that her owners should be made liable for the mismanagement in the navigation of the tug any more than the owners of cargo on board the colliding vessel. The case is different where the tug is under the command of the master of the tow; in that case it is but the substitution of steam power for sails in the navigation of the vessel by the master. I had occasion to examine this question in the case of the *Express*, (1 Black., p. 365,) though the point was not directly involved in the decision.

Decree below reversed as to the ship, and affirmed as to the tug.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Wonderfully Perfect.—Those mechanical figures of men, women, horses, dogs, elephants, &c., in Thtopon's Theatre of Arts, at Barnum's Museum, surpass all conception in point of skill and taste in management. They seem to be alive. Thtopon's entertainments this afternoon and evening. Fail not to witness them.

[Advertisement.]

Important News from Staten Island!—Information has been received direct from Quarantine, that the introduction of one of Knox's Fall Style of Hats has had the effect to quell the disturbance. The police are to be disbanded, so that they can visit Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and make their purchases. Good news!

[Advertisement.]

Beebe & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Adver tisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. Newbold (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

City Court.—The City Court, Judge Culver, will be opened for business on Monday next, when the Calendar, embracing 95 causes, (some of them important,) will be taken up and as speedily disposed of as possible.

Accident.—Miss Elliott, of Middle Village, while riding in a carriage with her brother on Broadway, yesterday, was thrown to the pavement and severely injured. She was taken in charge by Officer Hipwell, of the Fifth Precinct, who conveyed her to his house, had her wounds dressed, and by that time she was able to be removed home.

Democratic Delegates.—The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic Party have nominated the following delegates to the Syracuse Convention: First District—John A. Voorhies. Second District—John Cavannagh; Alternate, Thomas Mulligan. Third District—Wm. S. Leach; Alternate, James Murtah. Fifth District—James H. Cornwell; Alternate, Barnard O'Neil. Sixth District—Robert W. Allen; Alternate, Thomas O'Brien. Seventh District—James H. Hutchings. In the Seventh District there will be a contest between Mr. Hutchings and Z. Voorhies for the seat.

The Thompson and Milledoler Affair.—The parties in this case were brought before Judge Culver yesterday, but owing to the severe illness of the young lady in the case, the hearing was postponed until to-day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 10.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90½	100	N. Y. Central R	s10 79½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	100	do	c 79¾
5,000	do	s60 84½	300	do	s60 79¾
5 000	do	s30 84½	1450	do	b60 79¾
5,500	Cal. 8s. 7s N. B.	89	100	do	b30 79¾
3,000	Indiana St. 2½s.	61¾	300	do	s60 79¾
1,000	Memphis 6 pct. 8s	56	175	do	79¾
1,000	Har. 2d M. B.	74¾	100	do	s10 79¾
1,000	M. S. S. Fund bs.	71	50	do	s30 79¾
2,000	M. C. R. R. 6 pc. 1st M. S. F. O. bds.	97	200	do	s15 79¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91	225	do	b3 79¾
1,000	do	90¾	50	Harlem RR.	10¾
5,000	do	90¾	350	Cleve. & Tol.	34¾
11,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	24¾	500	do	s15 34¾
2,000	do	24¾	5	Second-av. R. R.	90
4,000	Chica. St. Paul & Fond Dulac L. G. bs.	20	200	Reading R. R.	s10 48¾
3,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	96½	1000	do	b60 49¼
4,000	Mich. So. 2d mt. bs.	88½	500	do	49
1,000	do	89	55	Michigan Cen. R. R.	88¼
20	Merchants Bank	112	50	do	88¾
10	Broadway Bank	125	50	do	s30 88
110	Ameri. Ex. Bk	108¾	28	Mi. So. & N. Ia R. R.	24¾
5	do	108¾	100	do	s30 71¾
45	Metropolitan Bank	108	50	do	s60 71¾
6	do	108½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. 3d	72¾
6	Continental Bank	97	100	do	s30 72
5	Del & Bud. C. Co.	99	50	do	72¾
120	Pacific Mail S. Co.	92¾	50	do	72½
356	do	92	100	do	s15 72
200	do	91¾	100	do	s30 71¾
50	do	s10 91¾	200	do	s60 71¾
200	do	b60 92	100	do	b3 72¾
100	do	s60 91	75	L. & C. & Mil. R. R.	3
50	do	s30 91¾			
10	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	46			
105	do	45¾			
100	do	b60 46			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Brook. Cy. W. L.	97	100	M. S. & N. I. Gd. Stk	46
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	96	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
5,000	Har. RR 1st M.	84¾	200	La C. & Mil. R. R.	3
2,000	E. RR. 2d M. ex. int	86	1102	Reading R. R.	49
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 91¾	700	do	s30 48¾
60	do	91¾	26	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	79¾	50	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	16¾
1125	do	79¾	75	do	16¾
5	Erie R. R.	18	25	do	s60 16

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,260 6 per ct Memphis City (Tenn.) bonds	12½
6,000 7 per ct. Clev. & Toledo 1st mt. bonds	57
5,000 6 per ct. State of Virginia coupon bd.	91
4,000 7 per ct. D., L. & W. R. 1st mt. con. bds	75½
3,000 7 per ct. Detroit and Mil. R. 1st m. bds	65
$3,000 8 per ct. Waterloo town bonds	35
5,000 6 per ct. Chicago water loan bonds	86
10 Comwh. Bank stock,	97
50 Am. Ex. Bank stock,	108¾
18 Bank of Commerce	100½
25 Security Fire In. Co.	106
5 Humboldt F. In. Co.	90

Friday, Sept. 10—P. M.

There is a larger business to report to-day than on Thursday, at the Stock Exchange, and there was more tone to the general dealings at the early session of the Brokers. The market finally left off steady in prices, but with a less healthy or decided demand than in the forenoon. The sales of New-York Central through the day, registered and private, were over 6,000 shares, chiefly at 79¾ ₱ cent., as against 79½@⅝ at the close yesterday. Some purchases were reported at the Second Board for the *Bear* account, to close up part of the outstanding contracts of the short sellers. The stock is kept unusually active, as compared with most of the Share list, partly by reason of the heavy sales on time which have been going on for some months past, and on a gradually reducing supply, since the opening of the transfers of cash certificates, for employment on the Street. Rock Island also keeps active, but has less support from ths *Bull* account, because of some uncertainty resting upon the time for the resumption of dividends. The stock closed at 72 cash and 71¾ sellers' option. Pacific Mail was in good request again, though the stock was in fair supply, and the price fell off ½@¾ ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales. Reading holds steady, the operators in the stock at the Board dealing on differences of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The shares and bonds of both the Michigan Roads are in fair demand and prices steady. The State Stock list is a fraction less firm, and there is nothing doing in the new United States 5s.

The Brokers are getting Money to-day at 3½@4 ₱ cent. per annum, returnable on demand, and are passing some short paper at 4@5 ₱ cent. The private banking houses complain of great dullness in the demand for Money on temporary employment. The banks, having their regular discount lines, are able, in most instances, to keep up their discount averages, though the probability is that the general line this week is a slightly declining one. Exchange is steady at 109¾@109⅞. A moderate trade demand for the packets to-morrow, the *North Star* for Havre, and the *New-York* (screw) for Bremen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America, held Sept. 10, 1858, on the occasion of the death of George Newbold, Esq., late President of the Institution, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Bank have received with profound sorrow information of the decease of their late President, George Newbold, Esq.,

In recording this painful event they deplore the loss of an officer of signal honor, integrity and ability—of just conservatism and rare liberality—connected with the bank from its commencement and devoted to its interests. Of an associate uniformly kind and courteous, and of a man highly exemplary in all the social and family relations. While the community at large have sustained the loss of a citizen, prominent on all occasions when enlightened public spirit, valuable counsel and active benevolence were required to shed lustre on our noblest institutions.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of their deep sympathy in this bereavement.

By order of the Board,
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, Road Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 3 ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,945,512	$2,084,438	$2,019,134
Thrown on market	1,875,355	1,911,115	2,141,475
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	73 838,551	78,236.456	43,763,032
Thrown on market	73,376,293	75,596,973	57,854,198

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,752	$642,582	182	$49,505	336	$102 875
Man. of Cot'n	1,749	264.844	80	14,091	112	21,607
Man. of Silk	994	819.689	43	9 929	51	32,844
Man. of Flax	502	113,193	17	4,242	547	25,444
Miscellaneous	308	93,239	21	7,820	140	25,158
Total	4,795	$1,933 547	343	$85,587	1,186	$207,928
		85,587				1,933,547
Total Entered		$2,019,134	Total Marketed			$2,141,475

State Line Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Commercial Editor, in the Money Article of the Times of Saturday last, says truly that the business of the Western Railroads is slowly but surely increasing. I have before me a comparative statement of the earnings of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad for the months of August, 1857 and 1858:

The earnings in August, 1858, were	$71,930 58
The earnings in August, 1857, were	67,582 73
Increase	$4,347 85

The stock of this Road is not appreciated in Wall-street, and is but little known, owing to the fact of its having no transfer office in your City. It is substantially a passenger road, yet the increase above mentioned is altogether in freights—a good omen, I think. The Road is in capital condition (thanks to the persevering industry and good management of the Superintendent, R. N. Brown, Esq.) and pays its stockholders 10 ₱ cent. per annum.

A DIRECTOR.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS